

# THE HASTINGS CONSERVER.

VOLUME V.---NO. 34.

HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1865.

\$2 00 PER YEAR.

## THE CONSERVER.

BY IRVING TODD & BRO.



TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1865.

**Thanksgiving Proclamation.**  
In obedience to the statutes of Minnesota, in conformity with the recommendation of the President of the United States, and in compliance with the desire of all good citizens, I, STEPHEN MILLER, governor of the state of Minnesota, do set apart the first Thursday of December next, "as a day of public and solemn thanksgiving to almighty God for his blessings to us as a state and nation."

He has rewarded our husbandmen with an abundant increase of the fruits of the earth;  
He has conferred unusual prosperity upon every branch of industry;  
He has blessed us with internal peace and tranquillity;  
He mercifully prevented anarchy and confusion when our martyred President was stricken down by the hand of an assassin;  
He has overthrown the great and atrocious rebellion;  
He has thoroughly re-established the authority of the national government, for the punishment of the evil-doers, and for the praise of those that do well.  
He has, by means of our army and navy, proclaimed anew, with resolute emphasis, the right and capacity of the people to govern themselves;  
By his great aid, such "right" respect, Heaven, with the deep earthquake's force unmet, Then flings with fiery wrath the mountains from its breast.  
He has returned from the field of danger and conflict to possible pursuit and domestic enjoyment many thousands of our patriotic citizens.  
He has impressed the multitude with reverence for the fallen, and respect for the surviving heroes of the recent war for the preservation of the Union.  
Through his good providence the man who—controlled by the rust and wrong of centuries—has been stricken from the limits of every slave in the land.  
For these and the manifold blessings which he has heaped upon us during the year, I earnestly recommend that, suspending their usual labors, the people of the entire state, do, on the said day, "enter into his courts with praise."

It becomes us also to heartily rejoice in our many personal and national violations of duty, and to seek for reconciliation with the Father of all mercies through the infinite merits of Him "who was wounded for our transgressions," and by whose "stripes we are healed."

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the state of Minnesota to be affixed, at St. Paul, this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

STEPHEN MILLER.

By the Governor: D. BLAKELY, Secretary of State.

**The New York Tribune** says its conviction is that St. Louis is destined to have henceforth the most rapid growth of any American city, and to be recognized as the chief inland emporium of our country within the next twenty years; and that the census of 1900 will rank the cities of the United States in this order:

1. New York.
2. Philadelphia.
3. St. Louis.
4. Chicago.
5. Cincinnati.
6. San Francisco.
7. Baltimore.
8. Boston.
9. Pittsburgh.
10. Richmond.

### The Freight Monopoly.

We surrender the major portion of our editorial space this evening to the first of a series of articles on the subject, by a practical farmer of this country. His ideas appear sound and well considered, and will be read with lively attention. We reserve comment until we hear further from the gentleman.

The president issued a proclamation on Thursday, restoring the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, except in the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, the District of Columbia, and the territories of New Mexico and Arizona.

We have received the first number of *The Journal*, a seven-column paper published at Caledonia, Houston County, Minn., by Jas. G. McGraw and P. P. Wall. It is printed on the press of *The Hokah Chief*, that used to be, and is republican in sentiments. Such a newspaper should do well in that country.

There are seven contested seats in the next House: One from New York, two from Pennsylvania, one from Ohio, one from Indiana, and one each from Missouri and Mississippi. The seats of Dan Voorhes, Columbus Delano, and Jim Brooks are among the contested ones.

A Washington special says there are forty-one colored schools in that city and vicinity, with ninety-one teachers and four thousand five hundred scholars. The expenses of these schools are defrayed by voluntary contributions from the north.

A few copies of No. XXXII. of our issue for sale, containing the official vote of Dakota County, a summary of the census of Minnesota, the comparative vote in this county for three years past, and a variety of interesting matter. Price 5 cents.

It is estimated that the receipts of internal revenue during the present year will amount to \$270,000,000.

### The Freight Monopoly. I.

To the Editor of The Conserver:

I see by the papers that the farmers of Illinois are becoming alarmed at the rapid strides made by the rail roads and transportation companies, by centralizing their interests and putting up tariffs, amounting almost to prohibition of reaching market with the agricultural products of the country. Now, gentlemen farmers of Illinois, you don't know the A, B, C of oppressions and wrongs we have had to undergo for the last two years here in Minnesota. Your oppressions come from soulless corporations created by yourselves. Ours is one of the most villainous combinations of capital to oppress the farmers of Minnesota in particular, but every inhabitant feels the effect of this monstrous monopoly. I allude to the combination of what is known as the Davidson line, from St. Paul to La Crosse, and the North Western, from St. Paul to Duluth. But, for brevity, I will call it the Davidson and Lord Wellington's Company, (the is superintending of the North Western line; at least the great Mogul.) They have declared by their acts for the last two years that they own and control the Upper Mississippi, and was to be the transient or wild boat that dares to show itself on their dominions. They are given notice to leave, and they do leave. This occurs on our free Mississippi, the great river of North America. The Northern, or St. Louis and St. Paul line, runs two or three boats per week by special permission of the Commodore and my Lord, on condition that they will carry no freight above Duluth; for less than their tariff of rates, and taking St. Louis freights at its own rates. A notice would ask how is it possible that two companies, however rich, could control the freight of so big a river. That's where the little joker now comes in. It is the La Crosse and Milwaukee, Prairie du Chien, North Western, and the Illinois Central rail roads combining together and refusing to take either freight or passengers from any other boat than from the monopoly boats. You would ask what advantage this arrangement is to the rail roads? None whatever, but working a great injury to the stockholders of said roads. It is done by the managers, not owners, of these roads, who own the steam boats; superintendents, freight agents, etc.; some directors of roads who own twenty shares of steamboat stock to one of railroad. I have heard it said that the superintendent and freight agent of one of these roads, heavily interested in the Davidson line, have retired on a half million dollars. If so, Com. Davidson has a big pile to sustain the monopoly, and he will use it. I have it from a reliable source that this monopoly has cleared over \$800,000 this season on steamboats and dinkies. Now, allow them \$300,000, which would be a very liberal profit, showing that they have literally robbed the farmers of Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin of half a million dollars.

Some two weeks since I was at Hastings with a load of wheat. All I could get was 90 cents per bushel. I expostulated with the buyers at the price, and they showed the Milwaukee markets, wheat \$1.36. Now we pay you 90 cts, we pay 5 cts. storage, 5 cts. interest, 1 per ct. insurance, 28 cts. freight, 1 ct. commission, leaving us 6 cts. to pay stealings at La Crosse and Prairie du Chien elevators. Whatever is left will be our profit, providing they do not raise on the freight, but, if they can make us pay 34 cts. per bushel as they did last spring until mid summer, we lose by the operation. They may make it 40 or 50 cts. per bushel next spring; we are at their mercy and must submit. I went home reflecting what a helpless condition we farmers of Minnesota were in, that 15 or 20 per ct. of our hard labor and earnings was taken from us, without any consideration or value, by comorant steamboatmen and soulless corporations.

Next morning one of my neighbors called on some business, and I asked him if he had ever thought the amount of money that was taken from us by the monopoly formed against us in shipping our wheat to Milwaukee and Chicago markets? "Certainly, for the last two years I have learned from bitter experience the effects of that mammoth monopoly on us farmers. You know I have two teams, one of horses and one of oxen. My son and myself take 100 bushels to Hastings at every trip. When I load up I know there is 15 bushels that belongs to Davidson and his crew, that is taken from me without any consideration whatever. I have sold one thousand bushels this fall, and have

paid the monopoly \$164 more than I should have paid if we could have had free trade and sailor's rights on the river. If I had saved this money I could send my oldest son and daughter to Red Wing to school this winter, but that money now goes to educate the children of nabobs, and to buy wines, silks, and jewelry for the owners of the upper Mississippi River."

By this time a second neighbor had called in. He said he had felt it all, but we have to stand it. I can see no relief for us. It makes my heart ache to think that we have to toil fifteen hours per day with our wives and children in the hot sun, knowing that one hour and a half of each of us belongs to Davidson & Co., we being mere serfs belonging to this monopoly. I could stand it no longer; I said stop, talk enough, let's call the farmers of the neighborhood together. We did. I was appointed to visit the river towns and ascertain all facts and the history of the monopoly. I went to St. Paul. I labored under difficulties from my limited acquaintance. I talked to some merchants and could get but little satisfaction. I fell in conversation with one gentleman that appeared to be more communicative than any I had found in the city. He told me the merchants had an underground arrangement with Davidson by which they got their goods cheaper than the merchants of Winona got theirs shipped, and the wheat shipped from St. Paul did not amount to anything. I then asked him if we could not get the newspapers of the city to cry a loud against so glaring an outrage. He looked at me with a peculiar look, and answered, Davidson lives here, he has money, *The Press or Pioneer* would not dare to say one word against the commodore's interests. I felt very much discouraged, for, if the press of the country was muzzled against us, our situation was truly deplorable, for it was through them we expected to arouse the farmers. I returned home, reported progress. My neighbors said I must not give it up. I went to Hastings and talked with the merchants and business men. There was but one voice. They had felt the grip of the monster, and was ready to co-operate with the farmers in any measure that was practicable to break up the monopoly. I went to the editor of *The Conserver* and independent, freight agents, etc.; some directors of roads who own twenty shares of steamboat stock to one of railroad. I have heard it said that the superintendent and freight agent of one of these roads, heavily interested in the Davidson line, have retired on a half million dollars. If so, Com. Davidson has a big pile to sustain the monopoly, and he will use it. I have it from a reliable source that this monopoly has cleared over \$800,000 this season on steamboats and dinkies. Now, allow them \$300,000, which would be a very liberal profit, showing that they have literally robbed the farmers of Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin of half a million dollars.

Some two weeks since I was at Hastings with a load of wheat. All I could get was 90 cents per bushel. I expostulated with the buyers at the price, and they showed the Milwaukee markets, wheat \$1.36. Now we pay you 90 cts, we pay 5 cts. storage, 5 cts. interest, 1 per ct. insurance, 28 cts. freight, 1 ct. commission, leaving us 6 cts. to pay stealings at La Crosse and Prairie du Chien elevators. Whatever is left will be our profit, providing they do not raise on the freight, but, if they can make us pay 34 cts. per bushel as they did last spring until mid summer, we lose by the operation. They may make it 40 or 50 cts. per bushel next spring; we are at their mercy and must submit. I went home reflecting what a helpless condition we farmers of Minnesota were in, that 15 or 20 per ct. of our hard labor and earnings was taken from us, without any consideration or value, by comorant steamboatmen and soulless corporations.

Next morning one of my neighbors called on some business, and I asked him if he had ever thought the amount of money that was taken from us by the monopoly formed against us in shipping our wheat to Milwaukee and Chicago markets? "Certainly, for the last two years I have learned from bitter experience the effects of that mammoth monopoly on us farmers. You know I have two teams, one of horses and one of oxen. My son and myself take 100 bushels to Hastings at every trip. When I load up I know there is 15 bushels that belongs to Davidson and his crew, that is taken from me without any consideration whatever. I have sold one thousand bushels this fall, and have

paid the monopoly \$164 more than I should have paid if we could have had free trade and sailor's rights on the river. If I had saved this money I could send my oldest son and daughter to Red Wing to school this winter, but that money now goes to educate the children of nabobs, and to buy wines, silks, and jewelry for the owners of the upper Mississippi River."

By this time a second neighbor had called in. He said he had felt it all, but we have to stand it. I can see no relief for us. It makes my heart ache to think that we have to toil fifteen hours per day with our wives and children in the hot sun, knowing that one hour and a half of each of us belongs to Davidson & Co., we being mere serfs belonging to this monopoly. I could stand it no longer; I said stop, talk enough, let's call the farmers of the neighborhood together. We did. I was appointed to visit the river towns and ascertain all facts and the history of the monopoly. I went to St. Paul. I labored under difficulties from my limited acquaintance. I talked to some merchants and could get but little satisfaction. I fell in conversation with one gentleman that appeared to be more communicative than any I had found in the city. He told me the merchants had an underground arrangement with Davidson by which they got their goods cheaper than the merchants of Winona got theirs shipped, and the wheat shipped from St. Paul did not amount to anything. I then asked him if we could not get the newspapers of the city to cry a loud against so glaring an outrage. He looked at me with a peculiar look, and answered, Davidson lives here, he has money, *The Press or Pioneer* would not dare to say one word against the commodore's interests. I felt very much discouraged, for, if the press of the country was muzzled against us, our situation was truly deplorable, for it was through them we expected to arouse the farmers. I returned home, reported progress. My neighbors said I must not give it up. I went to Hastings and talked with the merchants and business men. There was but one voice. They had felt the grip of the monster, and was ready to co-operate with the farmers in any measure that was practicable to break up the monopoly. I went to the editor of *The Conserver* and independent, freight agents, etc.; some directors of roads who own twenty shares of steamboat stock to one of railroad. I have heard it said that the superintendent and freight agent of one of these roads, heavily interested in the Davidson line, have retired on a half million dollars. If so, Com. Davidson has a big pile to sustain the monopoly, and he will use it. I have it from a reliable source that this monopoly has cleared over \$800,000 this season on steamboats and dinkies. Now, allow them \$300,000, which would be a very liberal profit, showing that they have literally robbed the farmers of Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin of half a million dollars.

Some two weeks since I was at Hastings with a load of wheat. All I could get was 90 cents per bushel. I expostulated with the buyers at the price, and they showed the Milwaukee markets, wheat \$1.36. Now we pay you 90 cts, we pay 5 cts. storage, 5 cts. interest, 1 per ct. insurance, 28 cts. freight, 1 ct. commission, leaving us 6 cts. to pay stealings at La Crosse and Prairie du Chien elevators. Whatever is left will be our profit, providing they do not raise on the freight, but, if they can make us pay 34 cts. per bushel as they did last spring until mid summer, we lose by the operation. They may make it 40 or 50 cts. per bushel next spring; we are at their mercy and must submit. I went home reflecting what a helpless condition we farmers of Minnesota were in, that 15 or 20 per ct. of our hard labor and earnings was taken from us, without any consideration or value, by comorant steamboatmen and soulless corporations.

Next morning one of my neighbors called on some business, and I asked him if he had ever thought the amount of money that was taken from us by the monopoly formed against us in shipping our wheat to Milwaukee and Chicago markets? "Certainly, for the last two years I have learned from bitter experience the effects of that mammoth monopoly on us farmers. You know I have two teams, one of horses and one of oxen. My son and myself take 100 bushels to Hastings at every trip. When I load up I know there is 15 bushels that belongs to Davidson and his crew, that is taken from me without any consideration whatever. I have sold one thousand bushels this fall, and have

paid the monopoly \$164 more than I should have paid if we could have had free trade and sailor's rights on the river. If I had saved this money I could send my oldest son and daughter to Red Wing to school this winter, but that money now goes to educate the children of nabobs, and to buy wines, silks, and jewelry for the owners of the upper Mississippi River."

By this time a second neighbor had called in. He said he had felt it all, but we have to stand it. I can see no relief for us. It makes my heart ache to think that we have to toil fifteen hours per day with our wives and children in the hot sun, knowing that one hour and a half of each of us belongs to Davidson & Co., we being mere serfs belonging to this monopoly. I could stand it no longer; I said stop, talk enough, let's call the farmers of the neighborhood together. We did. I was appointed to visit the river towns and ascertain all facts and the history of the monopoly. I went to St. Paul. I labored under difficulties from my limited acquaintance. I talked to some merchants and could get but little satisfaction. I fell in conversation with one gentleman that appeared to be more communicative than any I had found in the city. He told me the merchants had an underground arrangement with Davidson by which they got their goods cheaper than the merchants of Winona got theirs shipped, and the wheat shipped from St. Paul did not amount to anything. I then asked him if we could not get the newspapers of the city to cry a loud against so glaring an outrage. He looked at me with a peculiar look, and answered, Davidson lives here, he has money, *The Press or Pioneer* would not dare to say one word against the commodore's interests. I felt very much discouraged, for, if the press of the country was muzzled against us, our situation was truly deplorable, for it was through them we expected to arouse the farmers. I returned home, reported progress. My neighbors said I must not give it up. I went to Hastings and talked with the merchants and business men. There was but one voice. They had felt the grip of the monster, and was ready to co-operate with the farmers in any measure that was practicable to break up the monopoly. I went to the editor of *The Conserver* and independent, freight agents, etc.; some directors of roads who own twenty shares of steamboat stock to one of railroad. I have heard it said that the superintendent and freight agent of one of these roads, heavily interested in the Davidson line, have retired on a half million dollars. If so, Com. Davidson has a big pile to sustain the monopoly, and he will use it. I have it from a reliable source that this monopoly has cleared over \$800,000 this season on steamboats and dinkies. Now, allow them \$300,000, which would be a very liberal profit, showing that they have literally robbed the farmers of Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin of half a million dollars.

Some two weeks since I was at Hastings with a load of wheat. All I could get was 90 cents per bushel. I expostulated with the buyers at the price, and they showed the Milwaukee markets, wheat \$1.36. Now we pay you 90 cts, we pay 5 cts. storage, 5 cts. interest, 1 per ct. insurance, 28 cts. freight, 1 ct. commission, leaving us 6 cts. to pay stealings at La Crosse and Prairie du Chien elevators. Whatever is left will be our profit, providing they do not raise on the freight, but, if they can make us pay 34 cts. per bushel as they did last spring until mid summer, we lose by the operation. They may make it 40 or 50 cts. per bushel next spring; we are at their mercy and must submit. I went home reflecting what a helpless condition we farmers of Minnesota were in, that 15 or 20 per ct. of our hard labor and earnings was taken from us, without any consideration or value, by comorant steamboatmen and soulless corporations.

Next morning one of my neighbors called on some business, and I asked him if he had ever thought the amount of money that was taken from us by the monopoly formed against us in shipping our wheat to Milwaukee and Chicago markets? "Certainly, for the last two years I have learned from bitter experience the effects of that mammoth monopoly on us farmers. You know I have two teams, one of horses and one of oxen. My son and myself take 100 bushels to Hastings at every trip. When I load up I know there is 15 bushels that belongs to Davidson and his crew, that is taken from me without any consideration whatever. I have sold one thousand bushels this fall, and have

paid the monopoly \$164 more than I should have paid if we could have had free trade and sailor's rights on the river. If I had saved this money I could send my oldest son and daughter to Red Wing to school this winter, but that money now goes to educate the children of nabobs, and to buy wines, silks, and jewelry for the owners of the upper Mississippi River."

By this time a second neighbor had called in. He said he had felt it all, but we have to stand it. I can see no relief for us. It makes my heart ache to think that we have to toil fifteen hours per day with our wives and children in the hot sun, knowing that one hour and a half of each of us belongs to Davidson & Co., we being mere serfs belonging to this monopoly. I could stand it no longer; I said stop, talk enough, let's call the farmers of the neighborhood together. We did. I was appointed to visit the river towns and ascertain all facts and the history of the monopoly. I went to St. Paul. I labored under difficulties from my limited acquaintance. I talked to some merchants and could get but little satisfaction. I fell in conversation with one gentleman that appeared to be more communicative than any I had found in the city. He told me the merchants had an underground arrangement with Davidson by which they got their goods cheaper than the merchants of Winona got theirs shipped, and the wheat shipped from St. Paul did not amount to anything. I then asked him if we could not get the newspapers of the city to cry a loud against so glaring an outrage. He looked at me with a peculiar look, and answered, Davidson lives here, he has money, *The Press or Pioneer* would not dare to say one word against the commodore's interests. I felt very much discouraged, for, if the press of the country was muzzled against us, our situation was truly deplorable, for it was through them we expected to arouse the farmers. I returned home, reported progress. My neighbors said I must not give it up. I went to Hastings and talked with the merchants and business men. There was but one voice. They had felt the grip of the monster, and was ready to co-operate with the farmers in any measure that was practicable to break up the monopoly. I went to the editor of *The Conserver* and independent, freight agents, etc.; some directors of roads who own twenty shares of steamboat stock to one of railroad. I have heard it said that the superintendent and freight agent of one of these roads, heavily interested in the Davidson line, have retired on a half million dollars. If so, Com. Davidson has a big pile to sustain the monopoly, and he will use it. I have it from a reliable source that this monopoly has cleared over \$800,000 this season on steamboats and dinkies. Now, allow them \$300,000, which would be a very liberal profit, showing that they have literally robbed the farmers of Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin of half a million dollars.

### Literary Notices.

**The Little Joker.**—This is the title of a new comic paper soon to be published in New York, by Robert W. Willis. Terms 50 cents per annum.

**Companion Poets for the People.**—The fifth of this series, *Numerous Poems*, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, is published. It is uniform with the previous issues, and sold at the same low price, 50 cents. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

**The Dollar Weekly.**—The first number of this new paper is received. It is well filled with stories and light reading, and from its low price, it undoubtedly secures a large circulation. Send for a specimen copy.

**The Right Way.**—This is a new political paper published in Boston by George L. Stearns, who will be remembered as having an interview with President Johnson in October, long accounts of which was given the public, and which occasioned much comment and on by the newspapers. It is issued gratis, and may be obtained, free of postage, by sending the address to Wm. W. Thayer, agent.

**The Atlantic Monthly.**—The December number contains Griffith Gaunt, I, by Charles Reade; The parting of Hector and Andromache, from the sixth book of the Iliad, by W. C. Bryant; William Blackwood, a nonsensical, egotistical chapter, containing more I's than reminiscences, and more of John Neal than the celebrity heading the article; The Chimney Corner, XI, in which Mrs. Snow pleasantly and forcibly discourses of woman's rights; The Forge, II.; King James the First, a sentimental nonentity, by Gail Hamilton; The Sleeper, by Bayard Taylor; Dr. Johns, XI.; Books for our Children, by Samuel Osgood; Dios te De, by C. C. Cox; Mode of Catching Jelly Fishes, by A. Agassiz; Adelaide Anne Procter, by Charles Dickens; Beyond, by J. T. Trowbridge; Clemency and Common Sense, by Charles Sumner; Reviews and Literary Notices.

**Mr. Sumner's Rule of Clemency.**  
In his article in the December number of *The Atlantic Monthly*, Hon. Charles Sumner lays down the following rules as proper to guide the exercise of clemency toward those lately in rebellion against the government:

1. As a general rule belligerent traitors who have battled against the country must not be permitted, at once, without probation or trial, to resume their old places of trust and power. Such a concession would be clearly against every suggestion of common sense, and President Johnson clearly saw it so, when addressing his fellow citizens of Tennessee, June 10th, 1864, he said: "I say that traitors should take a back seat in the work of restoration. If there be but five thousand men in Tennessee loyal to the Constitution, loyal to freedom, loyal to justice, these true and faithful men should control the work of reorganization and reformation absolutely."
2. Especially are we bound by every obligation of justice and by every sentiment of honor to see to it that belligerent traitors, who have battled against their country, are not allowed to rule the constant loyalists, whether white or black embracing the recent freedmen, who have been our friends and allies.
3. Let belligerent traitors be received slowly and cautiously back into the sovereignty of citizenship. It is better that they should wait than that the general security be imperiled, or our solemn obligations, whether to the national freedom or the national creditor, be impaired.
4. Let pardons issue only on satisfactory assurance that the applicant, who has been engaged for four years in murdering our fellow-citizens, shall sustain the equal rights, civil and political, of all men according to the principles of the Declaration of Independence; that he shall pledge himself to the support of the national debt; and, if he be among the large holders of land, that he set apart homesteads for all his freedmen.

Following these simple rules, clemency will be a Christian virtue, and not a perilous folly.

The legislature of North Carolina ratified the congressional amendment prohibiting slavery, on the 1st inst., with but six dissenting votes. This makes twenty-five states which have done so, and but two more are required.

The Rochester newspapers have each changed proprietors. Hon. D. Blakely has sold *The Post* to Messrs. Booth & Leonard. Mr. Mitchell has sold *The Republican* to Messrs. Shaver & Eaton.

The pressure upon our columns compels us, not only to throw our new advertisements upon the fourth page, but also to omit several which should have appeared in this issue.

Congress met yesterday. Owing to a break in the telegraph no particulars have been received. The message will be given entire in our next issue.

"Old Bet," the renowned squaw who has made St. Paul her home for a number of years, and who disappeared and was reported dead about a year ago, returned to St. Paul last week. She is something over one hundred and a little less than two hundred years old.

### From The Stillwater Messenger, Nov. 25.

#### The Dakota County Murder.

One of the most exciting causes ever tried before a court in this county terminated yesterday, resulting in the conviction of one of the three parties connected with the most brutal murder ever perpetrated in a Christian land, of manslaughter in the second degree. The miscreant was defended by able counsel. Gen. Gorman, James Smith, Jr., and L. E. Thompson appearing in his defense. The counsel did for the fellow all that legal ingenuity could devise. We give them credit for legal ability. They succeeded, as well as men could succeed, in making "the wrong appear the better reason."

T. R. Huddleston, district attorney for Dakota County, Sengrave Smith, of Hastings, and L. R. Corman, of this city, appeared for the state. They acquitted themselves with marked ability.

The affray arising from political differences, and the antipathy of copperheads to loyal soldiers being universal, an effort was made by the counsel for the defense to give the question at issue a political bias. Near two days were consumed in getting a jury, as most loyal men had formed or expressed an opinion on the subject. A democratic jury was then secured—there being two republicans out of the twelve jury-men—but they were honorable and intelligent men, and after an absence of less than three hours brought in a verdict, at twelve o'clock on Saturday night, of manslaughter in the second degree. Yesterday, at 3 o'clock, Judge McClure pronounced the following sentence upon the prisoner:

"Hugh McCue: You have been tried and found guilty, by a jury, of the crime of manslaughter in the second degree. Have you anything to say why the sentence of the law shall not be pronounced upon you?"

McCue: "I have nothing to say, judge, except that I am not guilty of the charge."

Judge McClure: "You have been tried by a jury of your own selection. You have been defended by able counsel. The jury, after an impartial hearing of the evidence and the argument of counsel and clergies of the court, have found you guilty of the crime of manslaughter in the second degree—have found that you were a guilty participant in the foul and inhuman murder of George Arnold, on the 8th day of November, 1864, in the county of Dakota, state of Minnesota. The penalty attached to the crime of which you have been found guilty is confinement in the state prison for a term not more than seven years and less than four years. 'Evidence of your quiet and peaceable character, previous to the murder of George Arnold, was produced; and also evidence tending to show that the difficulty which led to the death of George Arnold had its origin in the excessive use of intoxicating liquors. 'The object of enforcing the penalty attached to crime is not vindictive, nor to protect society against unlawful acts which tend to the disturbance of the peace and good order of the same. 'The safety of the community depends upon the due respect paid to the laws by each individual member thereof. It was doubtless, with regret, that the jury were compelled, in the discharge of their duty as jurors, to pronounce the verdict which they have; and could they have conscientiously have found you not guilty, it would have given them the utmost satisfaction. 'If you should live to be released from the sentence of the law which the court is now about to pronounce, we trust you will, during the remainder of your days, abstain from the use of intoxicating drink. 'That you, Hugh McCue, be punished by imprisonment in the state prison of the state of Minnesota at hard labor for the term of six years, ten days of which time shall be solitary confinement.'"

The community generally think that McCue ought to be hung. We sympathize with that opinion; but, as his crime has been passed upon by an impartial court and jury, we trust that when he steps from his prison walls on the 28th day of November, 1871, if not a wiser and better man, he will be a good barrel maker.

**Our Citizen Soldiers.**  
Henry Ward Beecher, in a speech at the great reception in New York, paid the following beautiful tribute to the veterans who have resumed the garments and pursuits of peaceful life:

"What was asked of me in England, 'What will become of your army when your war is over? What will you do with them?' My reply was, 'What do you do in March with your snow wreaths? They melt and no man has any trouble about them, and out of them come the very juice and herbage that is to cover the ground with spring and summer; and has it not been so? When the soldiers were needed they came as warlike men come, and when they are no longer needed they melted as snow in summer. They went back to be citizens, and though some are retained as officers and are known and honored throughout the world, they are now about to achieve higher victories in the sphere of peace.'"

The American freedman's aid commission have issued an urgent appeal to pastors of churches who have not yet provided an object for their contributions on the day of Thanksgiving, to devote them to the objects of the commission. They represent that, without immediate and efficient aid, seventy thousand freedmen are likely to perish this winter in Georgia and Alabama alone.

### LOCAL AFFAIRS.

**The Conserver** will hereafter appear as an evening paper, and will be mailed to subscribers on Wednesday morning.

**MUSTERED OUT.**—We learn that Company F, Second Cavalry, were mustered out of service at Fort Snelling on Saturday last, and they may be expected home in a few days.

**TYPHOID FEVER.**—This virulent disease has been quite prevalent in this vicinity of late, and several severe cases have occurred among our prominent citizens.

**CHANGED HANDS.**—The Edison block has been sold to Messrs. T. M. SMITH and PLINY STOWELL, who propose to renovate it thoroughly from top to bottom, and prepare it for business. It has been an eyesore to the town about long enough.

**DIVORCES.**—There promises to be lively times in court next January, so far as divorces are concerned. Already five cases are entered on the docket, and a half dozen more are in contemplation. One of these is a second application from the same parties.

**PERSONAL.**—Lieut. L. W. COLLINS has returned to Hastings again, and will be pleased to see his friends at the city drug store.

We were glad to receive a call from GEORGE S. MESCHER, esq., general agent of the well known and popular Lillard Fire Ins. Company, of New York, who is making his first visit to the state looking after its interests.

**COUNTERFEITS.**—We have been shown a counterfeit treasury note of the denomination of \$5, which is well executed, and would deceive the unsuspecting. The engraving is coarse, and the paper poor. The chief difference is in the backing, which in the genuine is oval, and the spurious octagon. Those in town all bear the same number, 95-2487. Look out for them.

**THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**—It is with regret that we are compelled to announce the departure of Mr. C. SMITH, the popular principal of our public schools, his ill health obliging him to give up his charge and go home. Mr. Smith has, during the short time he was with us, won the esteem and good will of all his patrons by his faithfulness and efficiency as a teacher, and their good wishes attend him in his affliction. A short vacation will necessarily ensue in the grammar department until another principal can be secured.

**OUR RECORD.**—The following is the amount of men credited to Dakota County by towns. It is a record of which we have no reason to be ashamed:

Town.	Population.	Males.	Soldiers.
Barnesville	244	175	13
Clinton	543	280	24
Douglas	285	143	11
Barnes	678	358	24
Empire City	372	203	14
Barnes	739	391	19
Green Valley	501	277	15
Hempstead	762	415	19
Hastings	2489	1255	368
Lower Green	849	462	32
Lakeville	838	444	34
Lebanon	201	100	10
Madison	419	211	17
Send	537	285	17
Send	459	240	18
Rendolph	114	71	19
Raymond	215	109	12
Rosenau	452	239	16
Sylvia	271	148	10
Vermillion	351	188	16
Waterford	300	155	14
West St. Paul	792	394	36
Total.	12476	6562	1237

**SHIPMENTS.**—The amount of shipments from this city, as per the books of the steamboat lines, from Sept. 1st, three months, are as follows:



## THE CONSERVER.

IRVING TODD & BRO.,  
Proprietors.  
IRVING TODD. W. R. TODD.

Office over the Bank of Hastings,  
Exchange Block, Second Street.

## Origin of Illustrations.

Columbus was the son of a weaver,  
and a weaver himself.

Claud Lorraine was bred a pastry  
cook.

Cervantes was a common soldier.

Homer was the son of a small farmer.

Molier was the son of a tapestry ma-  
ker.

Demosthenes was the son of a crier.

Terence was a slave.

Oliver Cromwell was the son of a  
London brewer.

Howard was an apprentice to a  
grocer.

Franklin was a journeyman printer,  
and son of a tallow chandler and soap  
maker.

Dr. Thomas Bishop, of Worcester,  
was the son of a linen draper.

Daniel Defoe was a hostler, and a son  
of a butcher.

Winfield was the son of an innkeeper  
at Gloucester.

Sir Cloudely Shovel, rear admiral of  
England, was an apprentice to a shoe-  
maker, and afterwards a cabin boy.

Bishop Prideau worked in the kitchen  
at Exeter College, Oxford.

Cardinal Wolsey was the son of a  
butcher.

Ferguson was a shepherd.

Dean Tucker was the son of a small  
farmer in Cambridgeshire, and performed  
his journey to Oxford on foot.

Edmund Haley was the son of a soap  
maker at Sharncliffe.

Joseph Hall, Bishop, of Norwich, was  
the son of a farmer.

Virgil was the son of a porter.

Horne was the son of a shopkeeper.

Shakespeare was the son of a wood  
shopkeeper.

Milton was the son of a money scrivener.

Robert Burns was a plowman in Ayr  
shire.

Confucius was a carpenter.

Mohammed, called the prophet, was a  
driver of asses.

Mohamet Ali was a barber.

Madam Barnardotte was a washer-  
woman of Paris.

Napoleon, a descendant of an obscure  
family of Corsica, was a major when he  
married Josephine, the daughter of a  
tobaccoist of Marseilles.

Gen. Escanter was a vestry clerk.

Holivar was a druggist.

Vasco da Gama was a sailor.

John Jacob Astor once sold apples in  
the streets of New York.

Catharine, empress of Russia, was a  
camp gipsie.

Cincinnatus was plowing in his vine-  
yard when the dictatorship of Rome  
was offered him.

To this list the copyholders add:  
Abraham Lincoln was "a clownish  
rail splitter."

Andrew Johnson was "a boorish tail-  
or."

## Salary and Health.

The Boston Review has an amusing  
examination of the influence of salary  
on the health of clergymen, showing  
that the larger it is the worse they are.  
Thus:—

"It is pleasing to see how alidity and  
burden are proportioned to each other  
among the clergy. A feeble church  
with small salary is usually able, doubt-  
less from its healthy location, to get a  
pastor who can live and be strong and  
useful from year to year without any va-  
cation. If the salary go above five or  
six hundred the place is somewhat en-  
ervating, he really seems to need two  
or three weeks of recreation. If the salary  
be a stirring independent body, and  
scorn the idea of paying less than twelve  
hundred, a long vacation, and often a  
long purse with it, comes as a matter of  
course to the exhausted laborer."

"But what is singularly fortunate  
showing the wise adaptation of provid-  
ence, the locations that are most sickly  
and enervating to the clergy, calling for  
the longest and most expensive vaca-  
tions, are just those that can best afford  
it. The wonder is that ministers wishing  
settlements are not shy of those soci-  
eties that pay two and three and four  
thousand dollars, for the pastor's health  
is almost sure to fail as he requires  
three months' trip to England, six  
months on the Continent, or even a  
year or two on the Mediterranean and  
through the Holy Land and Egypt. But  
the wind is tempered to the shorn  
lamb, whether it blows on its own vil-  
lage hillside or the Alps or along the  
Nile. Still the fact remains for curious  
inquirers and the solution of *salaries*,  
why among the clergy frequent indis-  
positions, chronic disease, and those re-  
quiring long vacations and foreign trav-  
el should prevail most among wealthy  
and liberal parishes."

"We only add that a fact, abnormal  
yet germane, enhances the curiosity,  
and the solution. Sometimes a minis-  
ter, unable to reach England, Samtoga,  
or the White Mountains even, is cured  
by changing his location a few miles  
and his salary a few hundred dollars.  
His bronchial difficulties, vertigo, cere-  
bral pressure of blood, dyspepsia, or gen-  
eral weakness (of body we mean) is re-  
lieved by a change of neighborhood as  
effectually as his brother minister found  
relief abroad; or his wife who is of deli-  
cate health, but fortunately wealthy, es-  
capes the east winds and feels nicely by  
moving ten miles further down on the  
coast or nearer the city."

"Indeed this matter of clerical health,  
as related to the amount of salary, like  
the effects of Sabbath rest and cold and  
rain and snow on some persons, is a sub-  
ject far from being well understood. It  
is an inviting field for investigations,  
and we suggest that it be explored joint-  
ly by doctors of medicine and doctors  
of divinity."

## Taking the Right Tack.

In his volume, *Autumn Holidays*,  
published by Ticknor & Fields, the  
*Country Parson* gives some wholesome  
advice on overcoming enemies by kind-  
ness and love. The following is one of  
his illustrations:

Not many years since there was a  
Christian merchant in Mesopotamia, of  
great wealth, with the right spirit in  
him. A neighboring trader who did  
not know much about the Christian  
merchant published a calumnious  
pamphlet about him. The Christian  
merchant read it; it was very abusive  
and wicked and malicious. All he said  
was that the man who wrote it would  
be sorry for it some day. This was  
told the Hebrew trader, who replied  
that he would take care that the Chris-  
tian merchant should never have the  
chance of hurting him.

But men in trade cannot always de-  
cide who their creditors shall be, and in  
a few months the trader became bank-  
rupt, and the Christian merchant was his  
chief creditor. The poor man sought  
to make some arrangement that would  
let him work for his children again.  
But every one told him that was impos-  
sible without the consent of Mr. Grant,  
—that was the Christian merchant's  
honored name. "I need not go to him,"  
the poor bankrupt said; "I can expect  
no favors from him." "Try him," said  
somebody, who knew the good man better.

So the bankrupt went to Mr. Grant,  
and told him his sad story of heavy los-  
ses and of heartless work and sore anx-  
iety and privation and asked Mr. Grant  
signature to a paper already signed by  
the others to whom he was indebted.

"Give me the paper," said Mr. Grant,  
sitting down at his desk. It was given,  
and the good man as he glanced over it  
said: "You wrote a pamphlet about me  
once?" and without waiting a reply  
handed back the paper, having written  
something on it. The bankrupt expect-  
ed to find *libels* or *slanders* or some-  
thing like that written. But no; there  
it was, fair and plain, the signature that  
was needed to give him another start in  
life.

"I said you would be sorry for  
writing that pamphlet," the good man  
went on; "I did not mean it as a threat.  
I meant that some day you would know  
me better, and see that I did not deserve  
to be attacked in that way."

And now said the good man, "tell me all  
about your prospects, and especially tell  
me all about how your wife and chil-  
dren are faring."

The poor trader told him that to  
partly meet his debts he had given up  
everything he had in the world, and  
that for many days they had had hardly  
bread to eat. "That will never do,"  
said the Christian merchant, putting in  
to the poor man's hand money enough  
to support the pinched wife and chil-  
dren for many weeks. "This will last  
for a little while, and you shall have  
more when it is gone, and I shall find  
some way to help you, and by God's  
blessing you will do beautifully yet.  
Don't lose heart; I'll stand by you."

I suppose I need not tell you that  
the trader's heart overflowed, and he went  
away crying like a child. Yet the right  
tack is the effectual thing. To meet  
evil with good, fairly beats the evil, and  
puts it down. The poor trader was set  
on his feet again; the hungry little  
children were fed. And the trader over-  
published an attack again upon that  
good man as long as he lived; and  
among the good man's multitude of  
friends, as he grew old, among all the  
things that should accompany old age,  
there was not a truer, heartier one than  
the old enmity thus fairly beaten. Let  
us get upon the right tack!

Carlyle on Natural History as a  
Branch of Education.

The *Edinburgh Courant* has the fol-  
lowing: "Our townsman Mr. Adam  
White, for many years in the natural  
history department of the British Mu-  
seum, proposes to introduce the teach-  
ing of natural history into boarding  
schools and private families. On his  
project, and on the general introduction  
of that delightful science into the cur-  
riculum of ordinary education, Mr. White  
has been favored by Mr. Thomas Carlyle  
with a characteristic remark, from  
which the following is an extract: "For  
many years it has been one of the con-  
stant regrets that no schoolmaster of  
mine had a knowledge of natural history,  
so far at least as to have taught me  
the grasses that go by the wayside, and  
the little winged and wingless neighbors  
that are continually meeting me, with a  
salutation which I cannot answer, as  
things are! Why didn't somebody  
teach me the constellations, too, and  
make me at home in the starry heavens,  
which are always overhead, and which  
I don't half know how to study! I love  
to prophesy that there will come a time  
when not in Edinburgh only, but in all  
Scottish and European towns and vil-  
lages, the schoolmaster will be strictly  
required to possess those two capabili-  
ties (neither Greek nor Latin more  
strict), and that no ingenious little de-  
viation of this universe be thereforward  
debarred from his right of liberty in  
those two departments, and doomed to  
look on them as if across grating fences  
all his life. For the rest I cannot  
doubt but, one way or the other, you  
will, by and by, make your valuable in-  
dubitable gift available in Edinburgh,  
either to the young or older, on such  
conditions as there are, and I much  
recommend a zealous and judicious per-  
sistence till you succeed."

At a public dinner in Edinburgh,  
some time since, Prof. Blackie told  
the following story: "A boy at a  
Presbyterian examination was asked,  
'What is the meaning of regeneration?'  
'Oh, to be born again,' he replied.  
'Quite right, Tommy; you're a very  
good boy. Would you not like to be  
born again?' Tommy made no reply,  
but, on being pressed for an answer, at  
last said, 'No.' 'Why, Tommy?'  
Tommy replied, 'For fear I might be  
born a lassie.'"

Nellie Wharton, or the Lawyer's Re-  
venge.

At the time of our story there lived  
in the city of Boston a wealthy mer-  
chant by the name of Richard Wharton.  
He had been in business for a long  
time, without any serious losses, and  
was now about retiring from the toils  
and cares of a mercantile life to a coun-  
try seat, which he had recently purchas-  
ed and fitted up a few miles out of  
town. He had but one child, Nellie, a  
beautiful girl, just nineteen, the sole ob-  
ject of his fond hopes and pride. Nel-  
lie was a peerless girl, with black hair  
and eyes, and such pretty little hands  
that one could scarcely keep their eyes  
from them. But she was inclined to be  
a coquette, and, as she had suitors  
in abundance, soon began to take a  
delight in bringing them to her feet,  
and then coolly rejecting them.

About this time Frank Weston came  
to the city to study law with his uncle,  
Judge Thornton, a lawyer of distinction,  
and one of the first citizens of Boston.  
Frank was rather slim and tall, pass-  
ably good looking, but very modest, and  
somewhat bashful in the presence of la-  
dies. His father was a staunch old far-  
mer, in moderate circumstances, living  
about fifty miles from Boston. Here  
Frank had lived until he was twenty-  
one, when, determined to become a law-  
yer, he made application to his uncle  
to assist him. He readily complying,  
Frank packed up what few possessions  
he called his own, and started. And  
now behold him in his uncle's office,  
diligently engaged in his studies, in-  
cluding in but few amusements, and  
making very few acquaintances.

The judge and Mr. Wharton were  
intimate friends, having come to Boston  
about the same time, and in the same  
circumstances, neither of them worth a  
dollar. One of them entered a store as  
clerk, the other a lawyer's office as an  
errand boy. From these humble posi-  
tions they had risen, one to be the rich-  
est merchant, the other the best lawyer,  
of the city. They boarded and roomed  
together when boys, and had contracted  
a friendship which was never broken.

When Mr. Wharton brought home his  
young and lovely bride, Mr. Thornton  
was a constant visitor, and he, being a  
bachelor, made it a point to dine with  
them at least once a week.

Frank had been there but a few days  
when his uncle took him over to Mrs.  
Wharton's to dinner. He had never  
heard of Nellie, and when she made  
her appearance, he was so dumb found-  
er that he could hardly stammer out a  
few words, and, as might be expected,  
at very little. His blunders were so  
palpable that they all could not help no-  
ticing them. He would answer no  
man's name to Mr. Wharton, took a piece  
of butter instead of cheese, overturned  
the salt dish and his soup plate, etc. It  
was with great relief that he arose from  
the table, for such a meal he had never  
made before in his life. Frank went  
home deeply in love; his studies had  
lost all attractions for him; he could not  
be easy until he was in her company  
again; so he mustered up courage one  
evening and started for Mr. Wharton's,  
resolving to know his fate. It happen-  
ed that Nellie was alone, and, at her in-  
vitation, he soon found himself seated  
by her side in the parlor.

After a few remarks, Frank made  
known the object of his call, when, to  
his surprise, she burst into a hearty  
laugh at the idea of a poor man like  
him seeking to wed one of the richest  
girls in Boston. The idea was prepos-  
terous. She could not think of it a mo-  
ment. Stung to the quick, Frank  
arose and addressing her, said, "Al-  
though poor, I did not think to meet  
such a reception as this; to be laughed  
at and scorned by one that I love de-  
arest. Proud girl, one day I will be re-  
venged. I will equal you, rich as you  
are," and, snatching a little fur cov-  
ered with red ribbon from the table,  
he left the house.

The next week Mr. Wharton left  
town for his country residence, and, with  
walks, rides, and the like, Nellie soon  
forgot that there ever was such a per-  
son as Frank Weston. Not so with  
Frank, for, while studying incessantly,  
he had her image to spur him on to  
greater exertions. He studied night  
and day, so much so that his uncle, be-  
coming anxious for his health, almost  
forced him to take a little recreation.

Five years have passed away. Time  
has dealt lightly with Nellie, for she  
seems the same as ever, with perhaps a  
little more fire in her eyes and queen-  
liness in her manner.

It is winter. The season has just  
opened in Boston, by a soiree at one of  
the leading civilians. The house is  
crowded. Among the guests we notice  
Nellie and her father. Nellie is quite  
eagerly engaged in conversation with a  
friend of hers, about the same age,  
when her attention is attracted by a  
handsome young gentleman nearly op-  
posite.

"Who is he," she eagerly inquired of  
her friend.

"Why, Nellie, don't you know? That  
is Mr. Weston, the young lawyer we  
hear so much about. Pa says he will  
make the smartest man in town.  
Come, I will give you an introduction."

Nellie followed, not dreaming that  
he was the same that she treated so  
slightly five years ago.

"This is Miss Wharton, Mr. West-  
on," Frank looked up, (for he was  
the same), their eyes met, and the sight  
nearly overpowered him; but, seeing  
that she did not recognize him, he by a  
strong effort regained his composure.

They conversed for a long time about  
various subjects; she was charmed with  
the readiness with which he touched on  
any topic, and they parted with the mu-  
tual desire to meet again.

They did meet again at various  
times, and soon he was acknowledged  
as her accepted lover.

The wedding night comes. Her father's  
mansion is filled with expectant  
guests. Soon the short ceremony is  
performed, and they are man and wife.  
A large table is completely loaded with  
bridal presents. Watches, jewelry,  
plate, money, bonbons, etc.

The bride is looking over her pres-  
ents,—she turns over this, admires that,  
and is exceedingly delighted. But sud-  
denly she spies something, nearly hid-  
den by a large diamond necklace. She  
pulls it out, and beholds a little fur cuff  
with a faded red ribbon, and simply ad-  
dressed "To Nellie." She looked up  
into her husband's face, and saw a pecu-  
liar smile which unravelled the mys-  
tery.

"Why, Frank, was it you that I treat-  
ed so rudely several years ago?" Draw-  
ing her to his bosom and kissing her  
blushing cheeks, he replied, "yes, dar-  
ling, but am I not revenged, and sweet-  
ly too?"

And here we leave them, he the emi-  
nent lawyer, she the neatest little wife  
imaginable; and may you never forget  
the old adage, "perseverance removes  
mountains."

## Reading Alone.

Reading alone is one of those exer-  
cises which combine mental and muscu-  
lar effort, and hence has a double ad-  
vantage. To read alone well, a person  
should not only understand the subject,  
but should hear his own voice, and feel  
within him that every syllable is dis-  
tinctly enunciated, while there is an in-  
stant presiding which modulates the  
voice to the number and distance of the  
hearers. Every public speaker ought  
to be able to tell whether he is distinct-  
ly heard by the farthest listener in the  
room; if he is not able to do so, it is  
from a want of proper judgment and  
observation.

Reading alone helps to develop the  
lungs just as singing does, if properly  
performed. The effect is to induce the  
drawing of a long breath once in a while,  
after and deeper than of reading  
without enunciating. These deep in-  
halations never fail to develop the ca-  
pacity of the lungs in direct proportion  
to their practice.

Common consumption begins uni-  
formly with imperfect, insufficient  
breathing; it is characteristic of the  
disease that the breath becomes shorter  
and shorter through weary months,  
down to the close of life, and whatever  
promotes deeper inspirations is curative  
to that extent, inevitably and under all  
circumstances. Let any person make  
the experiment by reading this page  
aloud, and in less than three minutes  
the instinct of a long breath will show  
itself. This reading alone develops a  
weak voice and makes it sonorous. It  
has a great efficiency, also, in making  
the tones clear and distinct, freeing  
them from that annoying hoarseness  
which the unaccustomed reader exhibits  
before he has gone over half a page,  
when he has to stop and clear away, to  
the confusion of himself as much as that  
of the subject.

This loud reading, when properly  
done, has a great agency in including  
vocal power, on the same principle that  
muscles are strengthened by exercise—  
those of voice-making organs being no  
exceptions to the general rule. Hence,  
in many cases, absolute silence dimi-  
nishes the vocal power, just as the pro-  
longed non-use of the arm of the Hindu  
devotee at length paralyzes it forever.

The general plan, in appropriate  
cases, is to read aloud in a conversa-  
tional tone, three a day, for a minute  
or two, or three at a time, increasing a  
minute every other day, until half an  
hour is thus spent at a time three a day,  
which is to be continued until the de-  
sired object is accomplished. Managed  
thus, there is safety and efficiency as a  
uniform result.

As a means, then, of health, of aver-  
ting consumption, of being social and  
entertaining in any company, as a  
means of showing the quality of the  
mind, let reading alone be considered  
an accomplishment far more indispensa-  
ble than that of smattering French, or  
lispings Italian, or dancing coillions, gal-  
lades, polkas, and quadrilles.—*Hall's  
Journal.*

It may be new to some young house-  
keepers, that the liquor in which beef  
has been boiled for making mince pies  
is worth something. We have known  
experienced cooks to throw it away. It  
contains materials for a good soup. Af-  
ter the meat is taken out, boil the water  
if necessary until it is strengthened by  
evaporation of the superfluous moisture,  
add vegetables and seasoning, and you  
have a good dish for the following meal.

## The Highwayman.

The "Scottish Highlands," which, in  
the fierce and turbulent days of old, sent  
armed clans of warriors to every battle-  
field, now, in this weak and piping time  
of peace, pour forth innumerable hordes  
of cattle, to perish between the insatiable  
jaws of the proud Southron. At the  
proper season, on a set day, the stock  
is driven from all the surrounding  
region to some appointed place, and herds-  
men are selected to accompany the  
different portions into which the drove  
is divided. So far all is plain sailing,  
calling for the display of no considera-  
ble amount of skill; but when the cattle  
from the thousand hills are gathered  
together, a competent chief is required  
to conduct the four-footed army on its  
march across the border. "All are not  
men who wear the human form," etc.  
He must be one whom the owners have  
the utmost confidence in—honest, brave,  
and skillful. The "topman," as he is  
called, is responsible for everything;  
he directs all the movements, gives the  
signal when to move or when to halt, is  
always busy—now in front and then in  
the rear, and is consulted by his subor-  
dinate in all difficulties. He knows  
the safest roads over the wildest tracts;  
the mountain and the moor are as fa-  
miliar to him as the beaten path; he  
prefers the green sward way, which is  
pleasant to the hoofs of his charge and  
affords them a mouthful, to the hard  
and dusty road which distresses the feet  
of his cattle, and has little in the way  
of food.

English parties on their way north,  
to look at the wild deer, and to trace  
the scenes of Scott and Ossian, are often  
startled by a drove emerging from a  
glen, or rounding a base of a mountain,  
coming lowing along, urged or directed  
by their drivers, who, with wallet on  
back, and staff in hand, are conducting  
them to the south.

Besides all the cares and duties while  
on the march, the topman has to make  
all the bargains, dispose of all the cat-  
tle, and be responsible for their value to  
the owners. Such a person must evi-  
dently be a whole man—and just exactly  
such a man was Kenneth Murdoch, the  
hero of our sketch.

It was a bright, cloudless autumn  
day that Kenneth, astride a powerful  
horse, with a big broad sword clanking  
against his saddle, and a strong, fierce  
wolfhound by his side, was pushing his  
way northward to the border. He was  
just disposed in one of the English mar-  
kets of one of the largest droves that  
ever left the Highlands, and with the  
proceeds of the sale he was hastening  
homeward in advance of his compan-  
ions; for, beside his desire to account  
to his employers, there was a certain  
Maggie that he had promised, in case  
his cattle sold readily and well, to trans-  
fer into Mrs. Murdoch's hands. He was  
therefore very naturally anxious to get  
on as fast as possible, for he knew that  
Maggie was equally impatient to get  
him—his well as she might be; for a  
handsome, broader-shouldered, earlier-  
whiskered young fellow is not often to  
be seen.

His way lay across a solitary part  
of the country, and for several hours  
he had seen no other living creature than  
his dog and his horse, and he out of his.  
He had come from a little wood that bordered  
the highway, he perceived, a short distance  
before him, a well-dressed, aristocratic  
looking gentleman, upon a noble black  
charger, advancing in the same direction  
with himself.

"A fine day, master drover," said the  
gentleman as he drew up abreast of  
him.

"Fine as a fiddle," returned Kenneth.  
"A lonesome road this," continued the  
stranger, "and I am by no means sorry  
to have met with a companion."

"It is a solitary bit of a travel for a  
sociable lad," assented Kenneth, and  
they fell into a pleasant conversation  
which continued for some time. At  
length the stranger, who had been talk-  
ing of the martial spirit of the High-  
landers, remarked:

"As brave as your highlanders are, I  
wonder how you dare to traverse the  
country alone with so much English  
gold as you drovers generally have in  
your pockets."

"Pooh!" ejaculated Kenneth, contemptu-  
ously; "if we have English gold in  
our pockets, we have Scottish steel  
in the sheath."

"A good broadsword is a friend," said  
the stranger, "but a pistol is far quick-  
er."

"Aye, but a pistol may miss fire, the  
flint may slip, or the ball go wide, and  
then what is the good of it? No; no;  
give me the good steel, that's always  
ready, and I am afraid of no highway-  
man in the land."

"Not even the renowned Capt. Gor-  
don, who is said to be somewhere in  
this vicinity?" said the stranger in a  
bantering tone.

"That for Capt. Gordon," returned  
Kenneth, snapping his fingers, and just  
touching the hilt of his sword; "and  
Andrew Farrara here, and Bran there,  
nodding to the huge wolfhound besides  
him, 'I'd not fear to meet him this  
minute, or to spit in his face any-  
where.'"

"What!" exclaimed the other, in a  
tone so expressive of doubt as to be of-  
fensive? "Is your sword a real Farrara?  
Such blades are scarce."

"Do you doubt my word?" asked  
Kenneth, sharply.

"No, only as I before remarked, such  
blades are not common."

"By Jupiter, I'll convince you then,"  
said Kenneth, unsheathing his sword,  
and pointing to the maker's name and  
the date.

"It is as you say," replied the other,  
pointing to the hilt, as though to  
weigh the weapon, rather than to admire  
its quality and style.

"Take it by the hilt, man," said Ken-  
neth; "that's no way to try a sword."

The stranger seized it by the hilt, and  
making his horse leap suddenly forward,  
struck such a ferocious blow at poor  
Bran that his head fell at least ten paces  
from his body; then turning upon the  
petrified drover, said, "Your money

or your life; you see that even a high-  
lander may be matched."

"Who in Satan's name are you?"  
gaped Kenneth, bewildered at the un-  
expected turn affairs had taken.

"I am that Capt. Gordon whose  
face you proposed to spit into, and I  
had sworn to take you with your own  
weapon. So now dismount, and shell  
that drove of cattle out of your pocket,  
before I split your head open."

Refusal was death, resistance hope-  
less, and he was forced to deliver up  
the gold.

"Who will believe in Breadalbane,"  
said he, as he cast a mournful glance at  
Bran, "that with such a good dog and  
such a good arm at the sword, an Eng-  
lish footpad robbed me."

"O rest easy on that head," said the  
footpad sarcastically, "for I have felled  
better men than you; besides I intend  
for your insolence to bestow a token on  
you, to show that you were robbed by  
main force. Lay down your hand upon  
that tree stump."

To lose his arm was horrible, and he  
hesitated.

"Down with it!" roared the robber,  
making the bright blade flash and glitter  
in the sun. "Down with it or you  
are a dead man!"

Life is sweet, even to the bravest,  
and Kenneth reluctantly laid his hand  
across the stump. Drawing all his  
strength in to the blow, the robber  
swung the heavy sword around his head  
till it whistled in the air. At this last  
moment a brilliant thought occurred  
to the unlucky Highlander. As the  
sharp steel came rushing down, he sud-  
denly jerked his arm away, and the  
blade buried itself in the tough green  
wood. Before he could release the  
weapon, or recover himself from the  
blow, Kenneth was upon him like a  
whirlwind. A short but terrific strug-  
gle ensued, which resulted so much to  
the disadvantage of the robber, that  
with a sudden effort of desperation he  
broke away, leaped upon Kenneth's  
horse, which was nearest, and fled with  
the speed of the wind.

Our hero knew his horse too well to



# DRYGOODS & GROCERIES.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

G. S. Browning & Co.

Having taken a partner and largely increased the stock have on hand a full, choice, and complete assortment of

# GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS!

## CROCKERY

# AND GLASS WARE!

Fresh and Dried Fruits!

Etc., Etc., Etc.

and would invite the public generally to call and see us. At the old stand of G. S. Browning.

G. S. BROWNING & CO.

Hastings, Oct. 24, 1865. 26-1f

# FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

Daniel E. Eyre,

Dealer in

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CROCKERY,

WOODEN WARE,

# GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Tobacco and Cigars,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

These goods were purchased expressly for this market, and at figures that defy competition. Every thing sold at but one price, and for cash only. Thankful for past patronage, will endeavor to merit a continuance. At the old stand, corner of Ramsey and Second Streets. Call in.

D. E. EYRE.

Hastings, Oct. 24, 1865. 26-1f

# GREAT ATTRACTION IN

# FALL GOODS!

Willson's Cheap Store

is full to overflowing with every variety of

LINEN, WOOLEN, COTTON,

AND SILK GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS!

BEST TEA IN TOWN!

All bought low and exclusively

for cash!

Call here and get

THE MOST GOODS FOR THE LEAST MONEY!

Try us and be satisfied!

MARK WILLSON'S CASH STORE,

NO. 2, EXCHANGE BLOCK,

Hastings, Minn. 8-1f

THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER!

Draper & Ballard,

HASTINGS, MINN.,

have received the largest and best selected stock of

Staple and Fancy

Groceries, Groceries and Glass-ware, Clothing, Boots, Shoes,

Hats, Caps, Trunks, Banners, Wines and Champagnes

ever offered to the trade in this part of Minnesota. They want to see you at their store. No trouble to show goods.

To the wholesale trade we can offer as good a stock of goods and as good prices as any house in Minnesota.

To the retail trade can only say, we want to deal fairly and squarely, and will do so. We will not be undersold.

32-1f

DRAPER & BALLARD,

Dealers in

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

Hastings, Minn.

Staple groceries, confectionery, wood-ware, butter, eggs, fresh vegetables, etc., etc., constantly on hand. Agents for Dundas Flour.

Store on Second Street, next to post-office. Goods conveyed to all parts of the city free of charge.

Hastings, May 30, 1865. 8-1f

# THE CONSERVER.

Published every Tuesday Morning at HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

Terms.

Single copy one year \$2.00

" six months, 1.00

" three months, .50

Payment invariably in advance.

The CONSERVER, Hastings, Minn.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares 1 week \$1.00

" 2 weeks 1.50

" 3 weeks 2.00

" 4 weeks 2.50

" 5 weeks 3.00

" 6 weeks 3.50

" 7 weeks 4.00

" 8 weeks 4.50

" 9 weeks 5.00

" 10 weeks 5.50

" 11 weeks 6.00

" 12 weeks 6.50

" 13 weeks 7.00

" 14 weeks 7.50

" 15 weeks 8.00

" 16 weeks 8.50

" 17 weeks 9.00

" 18 weeks 9.50

" 19 weeks 10.00

" 20 weeks 10.50

" 21 weeks 11.00

" 22 weeks 11.50

" 23 weeks 12.00

" 24 weeks 12.50

" 25 weeks 13.00

" 26 weeks 13.50

" 27 weeks 14.00

" 28 weeks 14.50

" 29 weeks 15.00

" 30 weeks 15.50

" 31 weeks 16.00

" 32 weeks 16.50

" 33 weeks 17.00

" 34 weeks 17.50

" 35 weeks 18.00

" 36 weeks 18.50

" 37 weeks 19.00

" 38 weeks 19.50

" 39 weeks 20.00

" 40 weeks 20.50

" 41 weeks 21.00

" 42 weeks 21.50

" 43 weeks 22.00

" 44 weeks 22.50

" 45 weeks 23.00

" 46 weeks 23.50

" 47 weeks 24.00

" 48 weeks 24.50

" 49 weeks 25.00

" 50 weeks 25.50

" 51 weeks 26.00

" 52 weeks 26.50

" 53 weeks 27.00

" 54 weeks 27.50

" 55 weeks 28.00

" 56 weeks 28.50

" 57 weeks 29.00

" 58 weeks 29.50

" 59 weeks 30.00

" 60 weeks 30.50

" 61 weeks 31.00

" 62 weeks 31.50

" 63 weeks 32.00

" 64 weeks 32.50

" 65 weeks 33.00

" 66 weeks 33.50

" 67 weeks 34.00

" 68 weeks 34.50

" 69 weeks 35.00

" 70 weeks 35.50

" 71 weeks 36.00

" 72 weeks 36.50

" 73 weeks 37.00

" 74 weeks 37.50

" 75 weeks 38.00

" 76 weeks 38.50

" 77 weeks 39.00

" 78 weeks 39.50

" 79 weeks 40.00

" 80 weeks 40.50

" 81 weeks 41.00

" 82 weeks 41.50

" 83 weeks 42.00

" 84 weeks 42.50

" 85 weeks 43.00

" 86 weeks 43.50

" 87 weeks 44.00

" 88 weeks 44.50

" 89 weeks 45.00

" 90 weeks 45.50

" 91 weeks 46.00

" 92 weeks 46.50

" 93 weeks 47.00

" 94 weeks 47.50

" 95 weeks 48.00

" 96 weeks 48.50

" 97 weeks 49.00

" 98 weeks 49.50

" 99 weeks 50.00

" 100 weeks 50.50

# GROCERIES.

YANZ & BRONSON.

(Successors to Samuel Rogers.)

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES

AND

Provisions.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

Corner of Vermillion and Second Streets,

HASTINGS, MINN.,

have just received a large and well selected stock of Choice Family Groceries, which consists in part of

SUGARS:

Crushed, Powdered, Granulated, Coffee, A & B, Muscovado, Port Rico, Sonora,

TEAS:

Green and Black, Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Camellia, Japan, Oolong, etc.

COFFEE:

JAVA AND RIO, GROUND AND UNGROUND,

SYRUPS:

SUGAR-LOAF, EX. AMBER, GOLDEN, HEAVY, HONEY, MOLASSES, ETC.

RICE, HOMINY,

Hecker's Farina, Sago, Pearl, Barley, Vermicelli, Hops, Macaroni, Chickory, etc.

DRIED FRUITS,

DRIED APPLES, PEACHES, EGG-FRUMS, BLACK-BERRIES, ETC.

Fresh Citron, Currants & Dates, Malaga, Raisins, Layer, New Crop.

Nuts,

Almonds, Filberts, Brazil, Hickory, Peanuts, etc.

CHOICE CANDIES,

CONFECTIONERY,

Flavoring Extracts, Wine, Picnic, Butter, and Soda Crackers,

PICKLES, SARDINES,

Lobsters, Cove Oysters, Cheese, Mustard, Catsup, London Club,

Worcestershire and Pepper Sauces,

STARCH:

Silver Gloss, Corn, Pearl, and Common.

SPICES,

(ground and unground.)

PEPPER, ALLSPICE, CASSIA, GINGER, NUTMEG,

Cattle, Chemical, and German Soap, Star, and Tallow Candles.

DAIRY AND FINE SALT.

MACKEREL, CODFISH, HERRING, WHITE FISH,

by the barrel, half barrel, and kits.

SALE RATUS,

Babbitt's Best, Babbitt's Pure, Healthy, Gold Dollar.

Wooden and Crockery Ware of every description.

ROPE OF ALL SIZES.

OILS,

KEROSENE, EXTRA MACHINE, TAR, AXLE GREASE, ETC.

TOBACCO,

Chewing and Smoking.

Star of the West, Fancy, Indiana, Pioneer, Garden City, Louisville, Fine Cut Brandy, Grape Juice, Royal Gem, Long Tens, Olive Branch, F. Under, Merchants and Montauk Navy, Old Duck Brand Plug, Shagbark, Pionie, Louisville, Tom Thumb, Smoking.

S N U F F.

McABOT, RAFFER, SCOTCH IN BLADDERS.

Rifle and Mining Powders, G. D. Caps, Shot, etc.

We give our attention exclusively to family groceries and provisions. Our stock has been selected with great care expressly for the wants of the public. Those intending to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, as we are confident that our inducements both in price and quality of goods cannot be excelled anywhere. 30-1f

# HARDWARE.

M. MC HUGH,

Dealer in

HARDWARE,

TINWARE,

STOVES, ETC.,

Corner of Second and Vermillion Streets,

Hastings, Minnesota,

has on hand and is constantly receiving general assortment and a full supply of

Iron,

Nails,

Timewear,

Glass,

And Putty.

Also the best stock of

CUTLERY

ever before exhibited in this market. These goods have been bought expressly for this trade, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

I am also agent for, and have on hand, the celebrated

STEWART COOKING STOVE,

known to be the best cooking stove manufactured.

Hastings, May 14, 1865. 5-1f

HARDWARE. HARDWARE.

H. H. PRINGLE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Hardware,

STOVES,

CUTLERY,

TIN WARE,

Etc., Etc.

Hastings, Nov. 13th, 1865. 31-1f

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

CITY DRUG STORE.

J. E. FINCH.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRUGS,

MEDICINES, and

CHEMICALS,

Paints,

Oils,

Varnishes,

Window Glass,

Glassware,















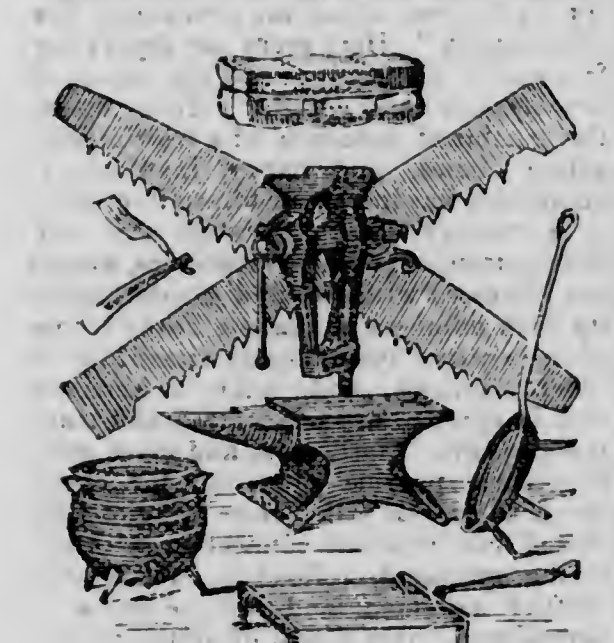
**HARDWARE.**  
**HARDWARE.**  
**M. MC HUGH,**  
Dealer in  
**HARDWARE, TINWARE, STOVES, ETC.**  
Corner of Second and Vermillion Streets, Hastings, Minnesota.  
has on hand and is constantly receiving a general assortment and a full supply of  
**Iron, Nails, Tinware, Glass, Sash, And Putty.**  
Also the best stock of  
**CUTLERY**

ever before exhibited in this market. These goods have been bought expressly for this trade, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.  
I am also agent for, and have on hand, the celebrated

**STEWART COOKING STOVE,**  
known to be the best cooking stove manufactured.  
Hastings, May 14, 1865. 5-1f

**HARDWARE. HARDWARE.**

**H. H. PRINGLE,**



Hastings, Nov. 22, 1864. 23-1f

**HARDWARE: HARDWARE:**

**JOHN THOMAS,**

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

**Hardware,**

**STOVES,**

**CUTLERY,**

**TIN WARE,**

**Etc., Etc.**

Hastings, Nov. 13th, 1865. 31-1f

**DRUGS AND MEDICINES.**

**CITY DRUG STORE.**

**J. E. FINCH.**

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

**DRUGS,**

**MEDICINES, and**

**CHEMICALS,**

**Paints,**

**Oils,**

**Varnishes,**

**Window Glass,**

**Glassware,**

**Kerosene Lamps and Pictures.**

**Alecho**

**Trusses**

**Perfumery,**

**Fancy Articles,**

And, in fact, everything that can be found in a first-class drugstore.

Agent for all the popular patent medicines. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. All medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

J. E. FINCH.

Hastings, March 22d, 6. 60-1f

**H. BUTTUFF,**

Manufacturer and Dealer in

**FURNITURE,**

**SASH,**

**DOORS, BLINDS, ETC., ETC.**

**Plaining, Matching, Sawing, Turning,**

done to order. Coffins of all kinds and sizes always on hand. Sole agents for

**The Metallic Burial Cases.**

Salesroom and manufactory corner of Second and Eddy Streets, west of Rogers' store.

Hastings, Sept. 4, 1865. 22-1f

**ENNIS & ROBINSON,**

Land Agents,

and dealers in real estate. Will buy and sell lands, pay taxes, etc., in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri. Improved farms and pine lands for sale. Terms made known upon application, either by letter or at their office in Exchange Block, on Second Street.

J. A. ENNIS. E. L. ROBINSON.

Hastings, Nov. 13, 1865. 31-1f

# THE CONSERVATOR.

Published every Tuesday Morning at HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

Terms. Single copy one year. \$3.00

Three months. 1.00

Payment invariably in advance.

Address. The Conservator, Hastings, Minn.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

1 square 1 week \$1.00 2 squares 3 months \$3.00

# MISCELLANEOUS.

MUSIC: MUSIC: MUSIC.

**J. R. WARNER.**

REPAIRS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Pianos, Melodions, and Organs tuned and repaired in order. Old pianos overhauled throughout—action neatly regulated, and in most cases made to sound as when the instruments were new.

Violins, Violoncellos, Double Basses, Guitars.

and instruments of the ancient and far celebrated masters, strictly initiated, and also re-established. Re-conditioned instruments, bad and feeble sounds, are changed into better and stronger ones.

Lessons given on the Violin, Guitar, and other instruments. The best of music furnished for private parties and balls.

All orders left at W. P. Stanley's Book Store or at his residence will be promptly attended to.

Hastings, Oct. 24, 1865. 20-3m.

**PHOTOGRAPHS AND**

**AMBROTYPES!**

The undersigned has established himself in the rooms over Thoma, Gorham, & Co.'s store where he is prepared to take all kinds of Pictures in the best of style and at low rates. Call and examine specimens.

E. A. BRACH, Photograph Artist.

Hastings, Jan. 9, 1866. 30-1f

**THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HASTINGS**

Is now fully organized for the transaction of a general banking business with a capital of \$100,000. The bank will receive deposits, buy and sell Exchange, United States and State Bonds and Securities, Coupons, Gold, etc., etc.

Directors: S. G. Renick, President; Stephen Gardner, Vice President; L. S. Follett, Cashier.

S. G. Renick, L. S. Follett, Stephen Gardner, H. H. Pringle, A. W. Gardner.

Hastings, Sept. 1, 1864. 22-1f

**W. C. CROSBY,**

**Justice of the Peace,**

Writes deeds, mortgages, contracts, leases, assignments, affidavits, bills of sale, letters, etc., etc. Copying and miscellaneous writing done to order and at low rates.

Back pay, bounty, and pension blanks on hand and all information pertaining to the same freely given on application, acknowledgment, etc., taken at the residence if requested. Will also attend to the collection of notes and accounts. Office over Mark Wilson's Store, Second Street, Hastings, Minn.

41-1f

**1865. BOOKS. BOOKS. 1865**

**W. P. STANLEY,**

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

**Books, Stationery, Wall Paper**

**TOYS, AND YANKEE NOTIONS.**

Agent for the celebrated Florence Sewing Machine and Prince & Son's Melodion.

Hastings, Jan. 1, 1865. 39-1f

**P. VAN AUKEN. R. M. LANGLEY.**

**STORAGE,**

**Forwarding and Commission**

**MERCHANTS.**

Dealers in Produce, and Agents for

**Threshing Machines and Reapers**

**Railroad and Steamboat Ticket Agents.**

Hastings, May 20, 1864. 6-1f

**MERCHANT TAILOR.**

**Chas. Cook,**

Manufacturer and dealer in clothes, caps, and all kinds of millinery. All orders promptly attended to. Agent for Singer's sewing machine.

Prescott, Wis., Oct. 21, 1865. 28-3m.

**FOR SALE.**

THE STEAM SAW AND SHINGLE MILL known as Barum's Mill, with the house and land adjoining the same, in Hastings, Minn., will be sold at a bargain. For particulars, price, etc., enquire of T. R. Huddleston, Esq., Hastings, Minn.

or of ENNIS & ROBINSON, Hastings. Would trade for a good farm.

SAVING PRICE.

Point Douglas, Nov. 16, 1865. 22-3m.

**THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET OR**

**GAS, forty different styles, adapted to**

**secured and secured, for \$80 to \$600**

**each. Thirty-five gold or silver medals,**

**or other first premiums awarded them.**

Illustrated catalogues free. Address, Mason & Hamlin, Boston, or Mason Brothers, New York.

29-1y

**CHARLES B. LOWELL.**

General Land Agent, Civil Engineer, and

Surveyor of Dakota County. Office O'Garra's stone block, corner St. Peter Street and Levee.

Hastings, March 20, 1865. 61-1f

**H. O. MOORE.**

Surgeon, Dentist, and Physician. Office north side Second Street, between Ramsey and St. Peter Streets, over Thoma & Gorham's store. 32-1f

**SEAGRAVE SMITH,**

Attorney at Law, Hastings, Minn. Office on First Street, in Gardner's new stone block.

22-1f

**JUSTICE BLANKS FOR SALE AT THE**

**CONSERVATOR'S OFFICE, singly or by the**

**hundred.**

22-1f

**NEW YORK.**

**SPLENDID JEWELRY, WATCHES,**

**diamonds, etc.**

**For The Holidays!**

The House of Bonquet, Girard & Co., Paris, have the pleasure of announcing that they have opened an agency in the city of New York for the sale of their widely known *Jewelry, Watches, etc.*, and for the purpose of making their goods as extensively known and appreciated in the United States as they now are, and have been for over 70 years, in Europe, they have determined on a plan by which poor and rich alike may have the advantage of their splendid styles. As a preliminary, they would remark that they manufacture and sell no imitation jewelry or watches, but only the *corrected gold of the finest workmanship.*

Our customers will also have the great advantage of a constant succession of new and elegant styles, styles and patterns with which we shall keep our New York agency supplied.

We have adopted the plan of sale, now so popular of late, of uniform prices for each article, no matter how costly it may be. The expenses of conducting our New York agency are covered by the sale of our particular article, he or she is entitled to, on payment of an additional \$2. If the article named on the certificate is not desired, the holder will oblige us, when he returns the certificate, by stating what other article of the same value he or she may prefer, and it will be sent with pleasure. Our aim is to please, and every means to that end will be exerted. We solicit a trial from every one who reads this notice, as we are confident of giving the utmost satisfaction.

**THE STOCK COMPRISES**

amongst other articles, splendid cloaks, gold and silver watches, rings, etc., with diamonds, rubies, pearls, garnet, and other stones, (solitaire and in clusters), ladies' sets of jewelry comprising pins, earrings, and the most fashionable styles, together with a large assortment of gold and enameled and pearl sets, gold studs and sleeve buttons of the most beautiful patterns, gem and enameled pins, and a vast variety of bracelets, chains, musical boxes, head dresses, combs, charms, etc. In case any of our patrons are not in want of articles of jewelry, or of some other article, we will send, for any certificate returned to us, a richly engraved set of cutlery or butter dish, beautifully chased and plated.

**AGENTS ARE WANTED**

in every part of the United States and Foreign



**From First Page.**

the general administration and the liberties of the states which remained loyal.

Besides the policy of military rule over a conquered territory would have implied that the states whose inhabitants may have taken part in the rebellion had, by the act of those inhabitants, ceased to exist. But the theory that all the states were guilty of treason, and that all the acts of secession were, from the beginning, null and void. The states cannot commit treason, nor screen the individual citizen who may have committed treason, any more than they can make valid treaties or engage in lawful commerce with any foreign power. The states are not to be considered as parties to the rebellion, but as persons whose vitality is in condition where their vitality was impaired, but not extinguished — their functions suspend, but not destroyed.

But, if any state neglects or refuses to perform its offices, there is the more need that the general government should maintain its authority, and, as soon as practicable, resume the exercise of all its functions. On this principle I have acted, and have gradually and quietly, and by a series of steps, restored the rights of the general government and of the states. To that end, provisional governors have been appointed for the states, conventions called, governors elected, legislatures assembled, and senators and representatives chosen to the congress of the United States. At the same time, the courts of the United States, as well as the courts of the states, have been opened, so that the laws of the United States may be enforced through their agency. The blockade has been removed, and the custom houses re-established in ports of entry, so that the revenue of the United States may be collected. The post-office department renews its correspondence, and the general government is thereby enabled to communicate promptly with its officers and agents. The courts bring security to persons and property; the opening of the ports invites the restoration of industry and commerce; the post-office renews the facilities of social intercourse and of business. And is it not happy for us all that the restoration of each one of these offices, and the general government which brings with it a new order of the states over which they are extended? Is it not a sure promise of harmony and renewed attachments to the union that, after all that has happened, the return of the general government is known only as a beneficence?

I know very well that this policy is attended with some risk; that for its success it requires at least the acquiescence of the states which it concerns; that it implies an invitation to those states, by renewing their allegiance to the United States, to resume their pretensions as states of the Union. But it is a risk that has been taken; in the choice of a policy, it is the smallest risk; and to diminish, and, if possible, to remove all danger, I have felt it incumbent on me to assert one other power of the general government—the power of pardon. As no state can throw a defense over the crime of treason, the power of pardon is exclusively vested in the executive government of the United States. In exercising that power, I have taken every precaution to connect it with the clearest recognition of the leading force of the laws of the United States, and an unqualified acknowledgment of the great social change of condition in regard to slavery which has grown out of the war.

The next step which I have taken to restore the constitutional relations of the states has been an invitation to them to participate in the high office of amending the constitution. Every patriot must wish for a general amnesty at the earliest epoch consistent with public safety. For this great end there is need

ance, of concurrence of all opinions, and the spirit of mutual conciliation. All parties in the late terrible conflict must work together in harmony. It is not too much to ask, in the name of the whole people, that, on the one side, the plan of restoration shall be met with cord firmity and a willingness to cast the sins of the past into oblivion; and, on the other, the evidence of sincerity in the future maintenance of the Union shall be put beyond all doubt by the ratification of the proposed amendments to the constitution, which provides the abolition of slavery forever within the limits of our country. Sincerely, I believe, the adoption of this amendment is desired, so long will doubt and jealousy

is denied, and uncertainty prevail. This is the measure which will offend the sense and memory of the past; this is the measure which will most certainly call population and capital and security to the parts of the Union that need them most. Indeed, it is not too much to ask of the states which are now resuming their place in the family of the Union that they pledge perpetual loyalty and peace. Until it is done, the past, however much we may desire it, will not be forgotten. The adoption of the amendment reunites us beyond all power of disruption. It heals the wounds of civil strife, it removes the stain still imperfectly washed away, it restores the unity of sentiment which has so long prevailed, and divides the country; it makes of us once more a united people renewed and strengthened, bound more than ever to mutual affection and support.

The amendment to the constitution being adopted, it would remain for the states, whose powers have been so long in abeyance, to resume their places in the two branches of the national legislature, and thereby complete the work of restoration. Here it is for your fellow citizens of the senate, and for your fellow-citizens of the house of representatives, to judge, each of you for yourselves, of the elections, returns, and qualifications of your own members.

The full assertions of the powers the general government requires the holding of circuit courts of the United States within the districts where the authority has been interrupted. In the present posture of our public affairs

strong objections have been urged to holding those courts in any of the states where the rebellion has existed: and it was ascertained, by inquiry, that the circuit court of the United States would not be held within the district of Virginia during the autumn or early winter, nor until congress should have "an opportunity to consider and act on the whole subject." To your deliberations on the restoration of the branch of the court the restoration of the United States will therefore necessarily be referred, with the hope that early provision will be made for the resumption of all its functions. It is manifest that treason, most flagrant in character, has been committed. Persons who are charged with its commission should have fair and impartial trials in the highest civil tribunals of the country, in order that the constitution and the laws may be fully vindicated; the truth clearly established; and the blood of the innocent preserved. It is evident that treason is a crime, and traitors should be punished as traitors, and not as infamous; and, at the same time, that the question may be judicially settled finally and forever, that no state of its own will has the right to renounce its place in the Union.

The relations of the general government towards the four millions of inhabitants, whom the war has called into freedom, have engaged my most serious consideration. On the propriety of attempting to make the freedmen electors by the proclamation of the executive, I took for my counsel the constitution itself, the interpretations of that instrument by its authors and their contemporaries, and recent English and American congresses. At the first movement towards independence, the congress of the United States instructed the several states to institute governments of their own, they left each state to decide for itself the conditions for the enjoyment of the elective franchise. During the period of the confederacy, there continued to exist a very great diversity in the qualifications of electors in the several states; and even within a state a distinction of qualifications prevailed to be chosen. The constitution of the United States recognizes these diversities which existed then, in the choice of members of the house of representatives of the United States, "the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature." After the formation of the constitution, it remained, as before, the uniform usage for each state to enlarge the body of its electors, according to its own judgment and, under this system, one state after another has proceeded to increase the number of its electors, until now universal suffrage, or something very near it, is the general rule. So fixed was this reservation of power in the habits of the people, that the question has been a long time in the air, whether the interpretation of the constitution is such that during the civil war the late president never harbored the purpose—certainly never avowed the purpose—of disregarding it; and in the acts of congress, during that period, nothing can be found which, during the continuance of hostilities, much less after their close, would have sanctioned any departure by the executive from a policy which has so uniformly obtained. Moreover, a concession of the elective franchise to the freedmen, by act of the president of the United States, must have been extended to all colored men, wherever found, and so must have established a change of suffrage in the northern, middle, and western states, not less than in the southern and southern states. Such an act would have created a new class of voters, and would have been an assumption of power by the president which nothing in the constitution or laws of the United States would have warranted.

On the other hand, every danger of conflict is avoided when the settlement of the question is referred to the several states. They can, each for itself, decide on the measure, and whether it is to be adopted at once and absolutely, or introduced gradually and with conditions. In my judgment, the freedmen, if they show patience and many virtues, will sooner obtain a participation in the elective franchise through the states than through the general government, even if it had power to do so. When the states are so divided, as they are, and when the conditions that have been raised are so numerous, and when the danger is so great by the suddenness of the social change, that shall have subsided, it may prove that they will receive the kindest usage from some of those on whom they have heretofore most closely depended.

But still I have no doubt that now, after the close of war, it is not competent for the general government to exert the tender elective franchise in the several states, it is equally clear that good faith requires the security of the freedmen in their liberty and their property, and in their right to the fruits of the struggle, a dispassionate treatment of the subject, which should be carefully kept aloof from all party strife. We must equally avoid hasty assumption of any natural impossibility for the two races to live side by side, in a state of mutual benefit and good will. The experiment involves us in no inconsistency with the great principle that each people, in good faith, and not to be easily disheartened. The country is in need of labor, and the freedmen are in need of employment, culture, and protection. While their right of voluntar-

migration and expatriation is not to be questioned, I would not advise the forced removal and colonization. Let us rather encourage them to honor their useful industry, where it may be beneficial to themselves and to the country; and, instead of hasty anticipations of the certainty of failure, let there be nothing wanting to their fair trial in the experiment. The change in the condition is the substitution of labor for contract for the status of slavery. The unwillingness cannot fairly be accused of doubt remaining about his freedom in his pursuit, and the certainty of his recovering his stipulated wage. In this the interests of the employer

and the employed coincide. The employer desires in his workmen spirit and alacrity, and these can be permanently secured in no other way. And if the one ought to be able to enforce the contract, so ought the other. The public interest will be the best promoted if the several states will provide adequate protection and remedies for the freedmen. Until this is in some way accomplished, there is no chance for the advantageous use of their labor; and the blame of ill-success will not rest on them.

I know that sincere philanthropy is earnest for the realization of its remotest aims; but time is always an element in reform. It is one of the greatest actions of people to have brought four millions of negroes into freedom, and to have opened the door of education must be fairly opened to them; and then their future prosperity and condition must, after all, rest mainly on themselves. If they fail, and so perish away, let us be careful that the failure shall not be attributable to any denial of justice. In all that relates to the destiny of the negro, we must be scrupulously anxious to read the future; many indications which, from a speculative point of view, might raise alarm, will quietly settle themselves.

Now that slavery is at an end, and near its end, the greatness of its evil, in the point of view of public economy, becomes more and more apparent. Slavery was essentially a monopoly of labor, and as such locked the states where it prevailed against the incoming of free industry. Where labor was the property of the capitalists, the white man was excluded from employment, or had but the second best chance of finding it; and the foreign emigrant turned away from the region where he could not work for himself. With the destruction of the monopoly, free labor will hasten from all parts of the civilized world to assist in developing various and innumerable resources which have hitherto lain dormant. The eight or nine states nearest to the Gulf of Mexico have a soil of exuberant fertility, a climate friendly to long life, and can sustain a denser population than is found as yet in any part of our country. And the future influx of population to them will be mainly from the North, or from the most cultivated nations in Europe. From the sufferings that have attended them during the struggle, and from the prospect of the future, we are sure to be laden for them with greater prosperity than has ever before been known. The removal of the monopoly of slave labor is a pledge that those regions will be peopled by a numerous and enterprising population, which will vie with any in the Union in compactness, inventive genius, wealth, and industry.

Our governments springs from and was made for the people—not the people for the government. To them it owes allegiance; from them it must derive its courage, strength, and wisdom. But, while the government is thus bound to defer to the people, from whom it derives its existence, it should, from the very consideration of its origin, be strong in its power of resistance to the establishment of inequalities. Monopolies, perpetuities, and class legislation are contrary to the genius of free government, and ought not to be allowed. Here there is no room for favored classes or monopolies; the principle of our government is that of equal laws and freedom of industry. Whatever monopoly attains a foothold, it is sure to be a source of danger, discord, and trouble. We shall but fulfil our duties as legislators by according "equal and exact justice to all men,"<sup>3</sup> special privileges to none. The government is subordinate to the people; but, as the agent and representative of the people, it must be held superior to monopolies, which, in themselves ought never to be granted, and which, where they exist, must be subordinate and yield to the government.

The constitution confers on congress the power to regulate commerce among the several states. It is of the first necessity, for the maintenance of the Union, that that commerce should be free and unobstructed. No man can be justified in any service to his state, that transmits to another state a burden. The position of many states is such, that, if they were allowed to take advantage of it for purposes of local revenue, the commerce between the states might be injuriously burdened, or even virtually prohibited. It is best, while the country is still young, and while the tendency to dangerous monopolies or trusts is still feeble, to use the power of congress so as to prevent any self-interest or impudency to the free circulation of men and merchandise. It is the duty of congress to provide, in their own statutes one of the worst forms of monopoly, and the evil is increased if coupled with a denial of the choice of route. When to vast extent of our country is considered, it is plain that every obstacle to the free circulation of commerce should be guarded against by appropriate legislation within the limits of the constitution.

The report of the secretary of the interior explains the condition of the public lands, the transactions of the patent office and the pension bureau, the management of our Indian affairs, the progress made in the construction of the Pacific railroad, and furnishes information in references to matters of local interest in the District of Columbia. It also presents a summary of the progress of the homestead act, under the provisions of which 1,160,833 acres of the public lands were entered during the last year—more than one-fourth of the whole number of acres sold or otherwise disposed of during that period. It is estimated that the proceeds of the sale of the lands are sufficient to cover the expenses incident to the current management and disposal of the lands entered under the act, and that payment in cash to the extent of from forty to fifty per centum will be made by settlers, who may thus at any time acquire the title before the expiration of the period of five years, and would otherwise risk. The homestead

The policy was established only after long and earnest resistance; experience proves its wisdom. The lands, in the hands of our industrious settlers, are the best and most valuable contribution to the public resources, are worth more to the United States than if they had been devoted as a solitude for future purchasers.

The lamentable events of the last four years, and the sacrifices made by the gallant men of our army, have not only enriched the records of the pension bureau to an unprecedented extent. On the 30th day of June last, the total number of pensions was 88,986, requiring for their annual expenditure of expense, the sum of \$8,023,445. The number of applications that have been allowed since that date will require a large increase of this amount for the next year. The Government has no doubt that the expenditure of the stipends due, under existing laws, to our disabled soldiers and sailors, and to the families of such as have perished in the service of the country, will no doubt be plentiful and prompt payment. A grateful people will not hesitate to sanction any measures having for their object the relief of soldiers mutilated and families of the fallen, and to support more our national existence.

The report of the postmaster general presents an encouraging exhibit of the operations of the post office department during the year. The revenue the past year has been \$10,000,000, or 10 per cent more than the maximum annual receipts from all the states previous to the rebellion, in the sum of \$6,038,081; and the annual average of the past four years has been \$8,000,000, or 33 per cent more than the revenue of the four years immediately preceding the rebellion was \$5,538,545. The revenue of the past year has been \$1,000,000 more than the expenditures to \$13,694,726, leaving a surplus of receipts over expenditures of \$961,430. Progress has been made in the improvement of the mail routes, and in the reduction of the cost of the Southern states. The views presented by the postmaster general against the policy of granting subsidies to the construction of new mail routes, and in favor of continuing the present system, which limits the compensation for ocean service to the postage paid, are entitled to the careful consideration of congress.

It appears, from the report of the secretary of the navy, that, while at the commencement of the present year there were in commission 630 vessels, of which 100 were gunboats, armed with 3,000 guns and manned by 51,000 men, the number of vessels at present in commission is 117, with 530 guns and 12,128 men. By this reduction of the naval forces the expenses of the government have been largely diminished, and a number of vessels, purchased for the purpose of attacking the insurgent marine, have been returned to the peaceful pursuits of commerce. Since the suppression of active hostilities our foreign squadrons have been very efficient than those employed on similar service previous to the rebellion. The suggestion for the enlargement of the navy is efficient and especially for the establishment of one in fresh water for iron-clad vessels, is deserving of consideration, as is also the suggestion for the purchase of land and more plain grounds for the naval academy.

In the report of the secretary of war, a general summary is given of the military campaigns of 1864 and 1865, ending in the suppression of armed resistance to the national authority in the Confederate States. The details of the general administration of the military and the general administration of the war department during the past year are detailed, and an estimate made of the appropriation that will be required for military purposes in the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of July, 1866. The total annual military force on the 1st of May, 1865, numbered 1,000,516 men. It is proposed to reduce the military establishment to a peace footing, comprehending fifty thousand troops of all arms, organized on the basis of an estimate of the probable requirements of the country by filling up the deficiency to eighty-two thousand six hundred, if the circumstances of the country should require an augmentation of the army. The volunteer force has already been reduced by the discharge of an entire class over eight months ago. The reduction of the permanent establishment is proceeding rapidly in the work of further reduction. The war estimates are reduced from \$516,240,131 to \$38,814,461, which amount, in the opinion of the department, is a more adequate provision for the maintenance of the adequate of retrenchment in each bureau and branch of the service exhibit a diligent economy worthy of commendation. Reference is also made to the report of the necessity of providing for the military militia, and to the propriety of making suitable provision for wounded and disabled officers and soldiers.

The revenue system of the country is a subject of vital interest to its honor and prosperity, and should command the earnest consideration of congress. The secretary of the treasury has before me a report, and a detailed report of the receipts and disbursements of the last fiscal year, of the first quarter of the present fiscal year, of the probable receipts and expenditures for the other quarters of the year, and a detailed report of the year following the 30th of June, 1866. I might content myself with a reference to that report, in which you will find all the information required for your deliberations on the subject. But the great importance of the subject, so presses itself on my mind, that I cannot but lay before you my views of the measures which are required for the good character, and I might say, the most say, for the existence of the revenue system. It is a system which is the energy, virtue, and intelligence of its citizens; but it is equally true that a good revenue system is the life of an organised government. I meet you as a citizen, and as a citizen I have the right to demand that with a debt unprecedented in our annals, as vast as is its amount, it fade away into nothing when compared with the countless blessings that will be conferred on our country and upon the posterity of our nation if the people's life. Now on the first occasion of the meeting of congress

since the return of peace, it is of the utmost importance to inaugurate a just policy, which shall at once be put in motion and which shall command the confidence of all who come to it for its continuance. We must aim at nothing less than the complete effacement of the financial evils that necessarily followed a state of civil war. We must not only meet the demands of the market to the denigration of the currency, and not shrink from devising a policy which, without being oppressive to the people, shall immediately begin to effect a reduction of the debt within a definitely fixed number of years.

It is our first duty to prepare in earnest for our recovery from the ever-increasing evils of an irredeemable currency, without untimely procrastination. For that end, we

case in our respect, it is the duty of the executive to insist upon frugality in expenditures; and a sparing economy is surely a great national resource. Of the banks to which authority has been granted to issue bonds of the United States, we may require the greatest moderation and prudence, and the law must be rigidly enforced when its limits are exceeded. An active and enterprising government to be constantly on their guard, to liquidate debts contracted in a paper currency, and, by conducting business as nearly as possible on a specie basis, to avoid short cuts to hold themselves prepared to return to the standard of gold and silver. To aid our fellow-citizens in the prudent management of their money, we should require the banks to diminish by law the amount of paper money now in circulation. Five years ago the bank-note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions. The circulation of the bank and national, exceeds seven hundred millions. The simple statement of the facts recommends more strongly than any words of mine can do the necessity of a reduction of the currency. The only real reduction of the currency is the only measure that can save the business of the country from disastrous calamities; and this can be accomplished by gradually funding the national circulation in securities that may be made redeemable at the pleasure of the govern-

Our debt is doubly serious, first in the character of the country, and secondly in the character of our institutions. The most intelligent observers among political economists have no doubt that the only way in which a country is safe is in proportion as its people are free; that the debt of the republic is the safest of debts. Our history confirms and establishes this. It is destined to give it a still stronger illustration. The secret of this superiority springs not merely from the fact that in this republic the national government is elected by the numbers in all classes of society; it has its roots in the character of our laws. Here all men contribute to the general support of the public burdens. During the war, under the impulse of patriotism, the men of the great body of the people, without regard to their own comparative wealth, were ready to offer their armies and filled our fleets of war, and held themselves ready to offer their lives for the public good. Now, in their turn, the property and industry of the country must contribute its proportion of the burden of taxation, while in our impost system, through means of which increased vitality is incidentally imparted to the country, the duties should be so adjusted as to fall most heavily on the luxuries of luxury, leaving the necessities of life as free from taxation as the absolute necessities of the poor. The system of taxation administered, will justify. No favored class should demand freedom from assessment, and the taxes should be so distributed as not to fall too heavily on the accumulated wealth of the country. We should look at the national debt just as it is—not as a national blessing, but as an evil burden, to be discharged without unnecessary delay.

It is estimated by the secretary of the treasury that the expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1886, will exceed the receipts \$112,194,947. It is gratifying, however, to note that the expenditures for the revenue for the year ending the 30th of June, 1887, will exceed the expenditures in the sum of \$111,682,818. This amount or as much more may be made available for the treasury to be applied to the reduction of the public debt, which, on the 31st day of October, 1885, was \$2,740,834,750. Every reduction will diminish the total amount of interest to be paid, and so enlarge the means of still further reductions until the whole shall be liquidated; and this, as will be seen from the estimate of the secretary of the treasury, will be accomplished in less than twenty years. The annual payments were within a period not exceeding thirty years. I have faith that we shall do all this within a reasonable time; that, as we have no other means of raising money, we have no alternative but the suppression of a civil war which was thought to be beyond the control of any government, so we shall equally show the superiority of our institutions by the prompt discharge of our national obligations.

The department of agriculture, under its present direction, is accomplishing the most important work in the agricultural capabilities of the country, and for information respecting the details of its management reference is made to the report of the department.

I have dealt thus fully on our domestic affairs because of their transcendent importance. Under any circumstances, and variety of climate, producing almost every thing that is necessary for the wants, and even the comforts of man, and affording the means of procuring a large variety of foreign powers, and protect us against every temptation to "entangling alliances," while at the same time, we are enabled to maintain a balance of harmony, and the strength that comes from harmony, will be our best security against "nations who feel power and glory in the arms of the sword."

It will be my constant aim to promote peace and amity with all foreign nations and powers, and I have every confidence that, with the exception, they are animated by the same disposition.

Our relations with the emperor of China, so recent in their origin, are most friendly. Our commerce with that vast and flourishing empire grows every day; and it is of that great empire manifests satisfaction with our policy, and repouses just confidence in the fairness which shall prevail between us. The harmony between us and the United States and the emperor of Russia is receiving a new support from an enterprise designed to carry telegraphic lines across the continent of Asia, through his dominions, and so to connect us without interruption by a new channel of intercourse. Our commerce of South America is about to receive encouragement by a direct line of mail steamships to the rising empire of Brazil.

The emperor of Japan, who has recently left our country to make a scientific exploration of the natural history and rivers and mountain ranges of that region have received from the government that generous wish to have friendship grow from his constant friendship for the United States, and his well-known zeal in promoting the advancement of knowledge. A hope intertains that our commerce with that happy and populous country at its border the Mediterranean may be largely increased. Nothing will be wanting, on the part of this government, to extend the protection of our flag over the enterprises of our

lowers in that region assurances of good will; and it is worthy of note that a special envoy has brought us messages of condolence on the death of our late chief magistrate from the Bey of Tunis, whose empire includes the old dominions of Carthage, on the African coast.

[illegible][illegible]

From the moment of the establishment of our free constitution, the civilized world has been convulsed by revolutions in the name of liberty and democracy, but through all these revolutions the United States have wisely and firmly refused to become propagandists of republicanism. We have never allowed ourselves to sustain our condition; but we have never sought to impose it on others; and we have consistently followed the advice of Washington to remember that the United States are not to be the present use of the word blessing. During all the intervening period the policy of European powers and of the United States has, on the one hand, been to prevent the spread of rumors of the invasion of some parts of America, in the interest of monarchy, have prevailed; twice my predecessors have had occasion to express their disapproval of the action in respect to such interference. On both occasions the remonstrance of the United States was respected, from a deep sense of justice, by the governments of the monarchies, that the system of non-interference and mutual abstinence from propaganda was the true rule for the two

retain the same purpose to leave the nations of Europe to choose their own destiny, and to leave the system of government to their own choice. This consistent moderation may justly demand a corresponding moderation. We should regard it as greatly to our advantage to have a strong, good government, and to the peace of the world, should any European power challenge the American people, as it were, to the defence of their high principle of non-interference. We cannot forego, and are unwilling to consider what opportunities might present themselves, whilst we are engaged in the defence of ourselves against designs inimical to our form of government. The United States desire to see no European power, however strong, hereafter; they never will be driven from that course but by the aggression of European powers; and we rely on the wisdom of our policy, and the stability of the system of non-interference which has so long been sanctioned by time, and which has been so often and so approved, to both continents.

The correspondence between the United States and France, in reference to questions which have become subjects of discussion between the two governments, will, at a proper time, be laid before congress.

Washington, on the organization of our government, under the constitution, the president of the United States delivered his inaugural address to the two houses of congress, he said, "I am proud to stand before you, the country and the people," "the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally staked on the experiment just commenced," "And the house of representatives answered Washington by the voice of Madison: "We adore the inviolable chain which has led American people, through so many difficulties, to cherish the sacred principles of the republican form of government," "More than seventy-six years have glided away since these words were spoken; the United States have passed through severer trials than were experienced by any other nation," "We are purified by sorrows, and strengthened by conflict, and established by the virtue of the people, the greatness of the occasion invites us once more to repeat, with solemnity, the pledges of our fathers to

[illegible]

Where, in past history does a parallel exist to the public happiness which is within the reach of the people of the United States? Where, in the history of the world, are institutions to be found so suited to their labors or so constituted to their love as their own free constitution? Every one of them, whether the farmer, the mechanic, the laborer, the soldier, the sailor, the student, the housewife, must wish with perpetuity. Who then will not now acknowledge, in the words of Washington, that "every step which has been taken, and every step which has advanced to the character of a independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of Providence?" And every man will wish with perpetuality, that the "invisible hand" which has led us through the clouds that loomed around our path will so guide us onward to a perfect restoration of the rights of the people. Every day we may be able to transmit our great inheritance of state governments in all its rights, of the general government, in its rights, of the rights of our country, and they to their through countless

generations?  
ANDREW JOHNSON.  
Washington, Dec. 4th, 1865.

---

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**

---

**Whiskers. Whiskers.**

Do you want whiskers or moustache?  
Our Grecian Compound will force them to  
grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair  
on bald heads, in six weeks. Price \$1 00.  
Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on  
receipt of price.

Address, WARKER & Co.,  
49-1y Box 138, Broadway, N. Y.

---

**General Insurance Agency.**

Irving Todd & Bro. would respectfully inform the public that they represent four fire and three life insurance companies, with cash assets amounting to over fifteen millions of dollars, and are prepared to write life, fire, and marine policies at as low rates as afforded by any other responsible company. Office in Exchange Block, up stairs. 7-11

**ITCH! ITCH!! ITCH!!!**  
Scratch! Scratch!! Scratch!!!

DR. BLANK'S ITCH CERATE will cure the Itch in thirty-six hours; also cures Scald Head, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the skin. All other cures for skin diseases contain the health-destroying mercury, and are dangerous. Blank's Cerate contains NO MERCURY, and is free from danger. Price, by mail, 60 cts. per box, or by express 44¢ per dozen. Sold by all druggists and general merchants. Box. H. SCOVILL, 76 Randolph St., Chicago. General Agent. P. O. Box 1993.

**Masonic.**

---

**VERMILION CHAPTER No. 2, R. A. M.—**  
Special meetings Friday on or preceding full moons  
at 7 o'clock at the hall, corner Second and Ver-  
million Streets.      C. H. L. ANDERSON, W. M.  
E. J. MARVIN, Secretary.

---

**DAKOTA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M.—**  
Special meetings 2d and 4th Wednesdays in each  
month at their hall, corner of Second and Vermil-  
ion Streets.      J. P. MARVIN, W. M.  
C. O. BALL, Secretary.

---

**MT. MORIAH LODGE, No. 36, A. F. & A. M.—**  
Special meetings 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each  
month at their hall, corner of Second and Vermil-  
ion Streets.      J. E. PINCH, W. M.  
J. P. NAYLOR, Secretary.

---

**I. O. O. F.**

---

**VERMILION LODGE, No. 8.—Meets Tuesday evenings**  
of every month at their house corner of Second  
and Vermillion streets.      O. S. TAYLOR, X. G.  
Acquaintance HEREON, recommends the lodge.



**\$2.00 PER YEAR.**

y of toys, etc., di-  
aters. It don't cost  
them, and you may  
. Call soon, while  
ood. A new assort-  
and ladies' furs just  
thing for Christmas  
re desirous of enjoy-  
mas, go to Mues'.







**HARDWARE.**  
**HARDWARE.**  
**M. MC HUGH,**  
Dealer in  
**HARDWARE,**  
**TINWARE,**  
**STOVES, ETC.,**  
Corner of Second and Vermillion Streets,  
Hastings, Minnesota,  
has on hand and is constantly receiving a  
general assortment and a full supply of  
**Iron,**  
**Nails,**  
**Timepiece,**  
**Glass,**  
**Sash,**  
**Putty,**  
Also the best stock of  
**CUTLERY**  
ever before exhibited in this market.  
These goods have been bought expressly  
for this trade, and will be sold on the most  
reasonable terms for cash.  
I am also agent for, and have on hand,  
the celebrated  
**STEWART COOKING STOVE,**  
known to be the best cooking stove manu-  
factured.  
Hastings, May 14, 1865. 5-1f

**H. H. PRINGLE,**  
Hastings, Nov. 22, 1864. 33-1f  
**HARDWARE: HARDWARE!**  
**JOHN THOMAS,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
**Hardware,**  
**STOVES,**  
**CUTLERY,**  
**TIN WARE,**  
Etc., Etc.  
Hastings, Nov. 13th, 1865. 31-1f  
**DRUGS AND MEDICINES.**  
**CITY DRUG STORE.**  
**J. E. FINCH.**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
**DRUGS,**  
**MEDICINES, and**  
**CHEMICALS,**  
**Paints,**  
**Oils,**  
**Varnishes,**  
**Window Glass,**  
**Glassware,**  
**Kerosene Lamps and Fixtures,**  
**A Lcohol**  
**and Liquors,**  
**Trusses,**  
**Perfumery,**  
**Fancy Articles,**  
And, in fact, everything that can be  
found in a first-class drugstore.  
Agent for all the popular patent medi-  
cines. Physicians' prescriptions carefully  
compounded at all hours. All medicines  
warranted genuine, and of the best  
quality.  
J. E. FINCH.  
Hastings, March 22d, 5. 50-1f

**H. BUTTUFF,**  
Manufacturer and Dealer in  
**FURNITURE.**  
**SASH,**  
**DOORS, BLINDS, ETC., ETC.**  
**Plaining,**  
**Matching,**  
**Saving,**  
**Turning,**  
done to order. Coffins of all kinds and  
izes always on hand. Sole agents for  
The Metallic Burial Cases.  
Salesroom and manufactory corner of  
Second and Eddy Streets, west of Rogers  
store.  
Hastings, Sept. 4, 1865. 22-1f

**E. JENNIS & ROBINSON,**  
**Land Agents,**  
and dealers in real estate. Will buy and  
sell lands, pay taxes, etc., in Minnesota,  
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri. Improved  
farms and pine lands for sale. Terms  
made known upon application, either by  
letter or at their office in Exchange Block,  
on Second Street.  
J. A. JENNIS. E. J. ROBINSON.  
Hastings, Nov. 13, 1865. 31-1f

**THE CONSERVER.**  
Published every Tuesday Morning at  
HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA.  
**Terms.**  
Single copy one year \$2 00  
" six months 1 00  
" three months 50  
Payment invariably in advance.  
Address The Conserver, Hastings, Minn.  
**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
1 square 1 week \$1 00 2 squares 3 months \$6 00  
" 2 weeks 1 50 " 6 months 9 00  
" 3 weeks 2 00 " 1 year 15 00  
" 4 weeks 2 50 " 2 years 28 00  
" 5 weeks 3 00 " 3 years 40 00  
" 6 weeks 3 50 " 4 years 50 00  
" 7 weeks 4 00 " 5 years 60 00  
" 8 weeks 4 50 " 6 years 70 00  
" 9 weeks 5 00 " 7 years 80 00  
" 10 weeks 5 50 " 8 years 90 00  
" 11 weeks 6 00 " 9 years 100 00  
" 12 weeks 6 50 " 10 years 110 00  
" 13 weeks 7 00 " 11 years 120 00  
" 14 weeks 7 50 " 12 years 130 00  
" 15 weeks 8 00 " 13 years 140 00  
" 16 weeks 8 50 " 14 years 150 00  
" 17 weeks 9 00 " 15 years 160 00  
" 18 weeks 9 50 " 16 years 170 00  
" 19 weeks 10 00 " 17 years 180 00  
" 20 weeks 10 50 " 18 years 190 00  
" 21 weeks 11 00 " 19 years 200 00  
" 22 weeks 11 50 " 20 years 210 00  
" 23 weeks 12 00 " 21 years 220 00  
" 24 weeks 12 50 " 22 years 230 00  
" 25 weeks 13 00 " 23 years 240 00  
" 26 weeks 13 50 " 24 years 250 00  
" 27 weeks 14 00 " 25 years 260 00  
" 28 weeks 14 50 " 26 years 270 00  
" 29 weeks 15 00 " 27 years 280 00  
" 30 weeks 15 50 " 28 years 290 00  
" 31 weeks 16 00 " 29 years 300 00  
" 32 weeks 16 50 " 30 years 310 00  
" 33 weeks 17 00 " 31 years 320 00  
" 34 weeks 17 50 " 32 years 330 00  
" 35 weeks 18 00 " 33 years 340 00  
" 36 weeks 18 50 " 34 years 350 00  
" 37 weeks 19 00 " 35 years 360 00  
" 38 weeks 19 50 " 36 years 370 00  
" 39 weeks 20 00 " 37 years 380 00  
" 40 weeks 20 50 " 38 years 390 00  
" 41 weeks 21 00 " 39 years 400 00  
" 42 weeks 21 50 " 40 years 410 00  
" 43 weeks 22 00 " 41 years 420 00  
" 44 weeks 22 50 " 42 years 430 00  
" 45 weeks 23 00 " 43 years 440 00  
" 46 weeks 23 50 " 44 years 450 00  
" 47 weeks 24 00 " 45 years 460 00  
" 48 weeks 24 50 " 46 years 470 00  
" 49 weeks 25 00 " 47 years 480 00  
" 50 weeks 25 50 " 48 years 490 00  
" 51 weeks 26 00 " 49 years 500 00  
" 52 weeks 26 50 " 50 years 510 00  
" 53 weeks 27 00 " 51 years 520 00  
" 54 weeks 27 50 " 52 years 530 00  
" 55 weeks 28 00 " 53 years 540 00  
" 56 weeks 28 50 " 54 years 550 00  
" 57 weeks 29 00 " 55 years 560 00  
" 58 weeks 29 50 " 56 years 570 00  
" 59 weeks 30 00 " 57 years 580 00  
" 60 weeks 30 50 " 58 years 590 00  
" 61 weeks 31 00 " 59 years 600 00  
" 62 weeks 31 50 " 60 years 610 00  
" 63 weeks 32 00 " 61 years 620 00  
" 64 weeks 32 50 " 62 years 630 00  
" 65 weeks 33 00 " 63 years 640 00  
" 66 weeks 33 50 " 64 years 650 00  
" 67 weeks 34 00 " 65 years 660 00  
" 68 weeks 34 50 " 66 years 670 00  
" 69 weeks 35 00 " 67 years 680 00  
" 70 weeks 35 50 " 68 years 690 00  
" 71 weeks 36 00 " 69 years 700 00  
" 72 weeks 36 50 " 70 years 710 00  
" 73 weeks 37 00 " 71 years 720 00  
" 74 weeks 37 50 " 72 years 730 00  
" 75 weeks 38 00 " 73 years 740 00  
" 76 weeks 38 50 " 74 years 750 00  
" 77 weeks 39 00 " 75 years 760 00  
" 78 weeks 39 50 " 76 years 770 00  
" 79 weeks 40 00 " 77 years 780 00  
" 80 weeks 40 50 " 78 years 790 00  
" 81 weeks 41 00 " 79 years 800 00  
" 82 weeks 41 50 " 80 years 810 00  
" 83 weeks 42 00 " 81 years 820 00  
" 84 weeks 42 50 " 82 years 830 00  
" 85 weeks 43 00 " 83 years 840 00  
" 86 weeks 43 50 " 84 years 850 00  
" 87 weeks 44 00 " 85 years 860 00  
" 88 weeks 44 50 " 86 years 870 00  
" 89 weeks 45 00 " 87 years 880 00  
" 90 weeks 45 50 " 88 years 890 00  
" 91 weeks 46 00 " 89 years 900 00  
" 92 weeks 46 50 " 90 years 910 00  
" 93 weeks 47 00 " 91 years 920 00  
" 94 weeks 47 50 " 92 years 930 00  
" 95 weeks 48 00 " 93 years 940 00  
" 96 weeks 48 50 " 94 years 950 00  
" 97 weeks 49 00 " 95 years 960 00  
" 98 weeks 49 50 " 96 years 970 00  
" 99 weeks 50 00 " 97 years 980 00  
" 100 weeks 50 50 " 98 years 990 00  
" 101 weeks 51 00 " 99 years 1000 00  
" 102 weeks 51 50 " 100 years 1010 00  
" 103 weeks 52 00 " 101 years 1020 00  
" 104 weeks 52 50 " 102 years 1030 00  
" 105 weeks 53 00 " 103 years 1040 00  
" 106 weeks 53 50 " 104 years 1050 00  
" 107 weeks 54 00 " 105 years 1060 00  
" 108 weeks 54 50 " 106 years 1070 00  
" 109 weeks 55 00 " 107 years 1080 00  
" 110 weeks 55 50 " 108 years 1090 00  
" 111 weeks 56 00 " 109 years 1100 00  
" 112 weeks 56 50 " 110 years 1110 00  
" 113 weeks 57 00 " 111 years 1120 00  
" 114 weeks 57 50 " 112 years 1130 00  
" 115 weeks 58 00 " 113 years 1140 00  
" 116 weeks 58 50 " 114 years 1150 00  
" 117 weeks 59 00 " 115 years 1160 00  
" 118 weeks 59 50 " 116 years 1170 00  
" 119 weeks 60 00 " 117 years 1180 00  
" 120 weeks 60 50 " 118 years 1190 00  
" 121 weeks 61 00 " 119 years 1200 00  
" 122 weeks 61 50 " 120 years 1210 00  
" 123 weeks 62 00 " 121 years 1220 00  
" 124 weeks 62 50 " 122 years 1230 00  
" 125 weeks 63 00 " 123 years 1240 00  
" 126 weeks 63 50 " 124 years 1250 00  
" 127 weeks 64 00 " 125 years 1260 00  
" 128 weeks 64 50 " 126 years 1270 00  
" 129 weeks 65 00 " 127 years 1280 00  
" 130 weeks 65 50 " 128 years 1290 00  
" 131 weeks 66 00 " 129 years 1300 00  
" 132 weeks 66 50 " 130 years 1310 00  
" 133 weeks 67 00 " 131 years 1320 00  
" 134 weeks 67 50 " 132 years 1330 00  
" 135 weeks 68 00 " 133 years 1340 00  
" 136 weeks 68 50 " 134 years 1350 00  
" 137 weeks 69 00 " 135 years 1360 00  
" 138 weeks 69 50 " 136 years 1370 00  
" 139 weeks 70 00 " 137 years 1380 00  
" 140 weeks 70 50 " 138 years 1390 00  
" 141 weeks 71 00 " 139 years 1400 00  
" 142 weeks 71 50 " 140 years 1410 00  
" 143 weeks 72 00 " 141 years 1420 00  
" 144 weeks 72 50 " 142 years 1430 00  
" 145 weeks 73 00 " 143 years 1440 00  
" 146 weeks 73 50 " 144 years 1450 00  
" 147 weeks 74 00 " 145 years 1460 00  
" 148 weeks 74 50 " 146 years 1470 00  
" 149 weeks 75 00 " 147 years 1480 00  
" 150 weeks 75 50 " 148 years 1490 00  
" 151 weeks 76 00 " 149 years 1500 00  
" 152 weeks 76 50 " 150 years 1510 00  
" 153 weeks 77 00 " 151 years 1520 00  
" 154 weeks 77 50 " 152 years 1530 00  
" 155 weeks 78 00 " 153 years 1540 00  
" 156 weeks 78 50 " 154 years 1550 00  
" 157 weeks 79 00 " 155 years 1560 00  
" 158 weeks 79 50 " 156 years 1570 00  
" 159 weeks 80 00 " 157 years 1580 00  
" 160 weeks 80 50 " 158 years 1590 00  
" 161 weeks 81 00 " 159 years 1600 00  
" 162 weeks 81 50 " 160 years 1610 00  
" 163 weeks 82 00 " 161 years 1620 00  
" 164 weeks 82 50 " 162 years 1630 00  
" 165 weeks 83 00 " 163 years 1640 00  
" 166 weeks 83 50 " 164 years 1650 00  
" 167 weeks 84 00 " 165 years 1660 00  
" 168 weeks 84 50 " 166 years 1670 00  
" 169 weeks 85 00 " 167 years 1680 00  
" 170 weeks 85 50 " 168 years 1690 00  
" 171 weeks 86 00 " 169 years 1700 00  
" 172 weeks 86 50 " 170 years 1710 00  
" 173 weeks 87 00 " 171 years 1720 00  
" 174 weeks 87 50 " 172 years 1730 00  
" 175 weeks 88 00 " 173 years 1740 00  
" 176 weeks 88 50 " 174 years 1750 00  
" 177 weeks 89 00 " 175 years 1760 00  
" 178 weeks 89 50 " 176 years 1770 00  
" 179 weeks 90 00 " 177 years 1780 00  
" 180 weeks 90 50 " 178 years 1790 00  
" 181 weeks 91 00 " 179 years 1800 00  
" 182 weeks 91 50 " 180 years 1810 00  
" 183 weeks 92 00 " 181 years 1820 00  
" 184 weeks 92 50 " 182 years 1830 00  
" 185 weeks 93 00 " 183 years 1840 00  
" 186 weeks 93 50 " 184 years 1850 00  
" 187 weeks 94 00 " 185 years 1860 00  
" 188 weeks 94 50 " 186 years 1870 00  
" 189 weeks 95 00 " 187 years 1880 00  
" 190 weeks 95 50 " 188 years 1890 00  
" 191 weeks 96 00 " 189 years 1900 00  
" 192 weeks 96 50 " 190 years 1910 00  
" 193 weeks 97 00 " 191 years 1920 00  
" 194 weeks 97 50 " 192 years 1930 00  
" 195 weeks 98 00 " 193 years 1940 00  
" 196 weeks 98 50 " 194 years 1950 00  
" 197 weeks 99 00 " 195 years 1960 00  
" 198 weeks 99 50 " 196 years 1970 00  
" 199 weeks 100 00 " 197 years 1980 00  
" 200 weeks 100 50 " 198 years 1990 00  
" 201 weeks 101 00 " 199 years 2000 00  
" 202 weeks 101 50 " 200 years 2010 00  
" 203 weeks 102 00 " 201 years 2020 00  
" 204 weeks 102 50 " 202 years 2030 00  
" 205 weeks 103 00 " 203 years 2040 00  
" 206 weeks 103 50 " 204 years 2050 00  
" 207 weeks 104 00 " 205 years 2060 00  
" 208 weeks 104 50 " 206 years 2070 00  
" 209 weeks 105 00 " 207 years 2080 00  
" 210 weeks 105 50 " 208 years 2090 00  
" 211 weeks 106 00 " 209 years 2100 00  
" 212 weeks 106 50 " 210 years 2110 00  
" 213 weeks 107 00 " 211 years 2120 00  
" 214 weeks 107 50 " 212 years 2130 00  
" 215 weeks 108 00 " 213 years 2140 00  
" 216 weeks 108 50 " 214 years 2150 00  
" 217 weeks 109 00 " 215 years 2160 00  
" 218 weeks 109 50 " 216 years 2170 00  
" 219 weeks 110 00 " 217 years 2180 00  
" 220 weeks 110 50 " 218 years 2190 00  
" 221 weeks 111 00 " 219 years 2200 00  
" 222 weeks 111 50 " 220 years 2210 00  
" 223 weeks 112 00 " 221 years 2220 00  
" 224 weeks 112 50 " 222 years 2230 00  
" 225 weeks 113 00 " 223 years 2240 00  
" 226 weeks 113 50 " 224 years 2250 00  
" 227 weeks 114 00 " 225 years 2260 00  
" 228 weeks 114 50 " 226 years 2270 00  
" 229 weeks 115 00 " 227 years 2280 00  
" 230 weeks 115 50 " 228 years 2290 00  
" 231 weeks 116 00 " 229 years 2300 00  
" 232 weeks 116 50 " 230 years 2310 00  
" 233 weeks 117 00 " 231 years 2320 00  
" 234 weeks 117 50 " 232 years 2330 00  
" 235 weeks 118 00 " 233 years 2340 00  
" 236 weeks 118 50 " 234 years 2350 00  
" 237 weeks 119 00 " 235 years 2360 00  
" 238 weeks 119 50 " 236 years 2370 00  
" 239 weeks 120 00 " 237 years 2380 00  
" 240 weeks 120 50 " 238 years 2390 00  
" 241 weeks 121 00 " 239 years 2400 00  
" 242 weeks 121 50 " 240 years 2410 00  
" 243 weeks 122 00 " 241 years 2420 00  
" 244 weeks 122 50 " 242 years 2430 00  
" 245 weeks 123 00 " 243 years 2440 00  
" 246 weeks 123 50 " 244 years 2450 00  
" 247 weeks 124 00 " 245 years 2460 00  
" 248 weeks 124 50 " 246 years 2470 00  
" 249 weeks 125 00 " 247 years 2480 00  
" 250 weeks 125 50 " 248 years 2490 00  
" 251 weeks 126 00 " 249 years 2500 00  
" 252 weeks 126 50 " 250 years 2510 00  
" 253 weeks 127 00 " 251 years 2520 00  
" 254 weeks 127 50 " 252 years 2530 00  
" 255 weeks 128 00 " 253 years 2540 00  
" 256 weeks 128 50 " 254 years 2550 00  
" 257 weeks 129 00 " 255 years 2560 00  
" 258 weeks 129 50 " 256 years 2570 00  
" 259 weeks 130 00 " 257 years 2580 00  
" 260 weeks 130 50 " 258 years 2590 00  
" 261 weeks 131 00 " 259 years 2600 00  
" 262 weeks 131 50 " 260 years 2610 00  
" 263 weeks 132 00 " 261 years 2620 00  
" 264 weeks 132 50 " 262 years 2630 00  
" 265 weeks 133 00 " 263 years 2640 00  
" 266 weeks 133 50 " 264 years 2650 00  
" 267 weeks 134 00 " 265 years 2660 00  
" 268 weeks 134 50 " 266 years 2670 00  
" 269 weeks 135 00 " 267 years 2680 00  
" 270 weeks 135 50 " 268 years 2690 00  
" 271 weeks 136 00 " 269 years 2700 00  
" 272 weeks 136 50 " 270 years 2710 00  
" 273 weeks 137 00 " 271 years 2720 00  
" 274 weeks 137 50 " 272 years 2730 00  
" 275 weeks 138 00 " 273 years 2740 00  
" 276 weeks 138 50 " 274 years 2750 00  
" 277 weeks 139 00 " 275 years 2760 00  
" 278 weeks 139 50 " 276 years 2770 00  
" 279 weeks 140 00 " 277 years 2780 00  
" 280 weeks 140 50 " 278 years 2790 00  
" 281 weeks 141 00 " 279 years 2800 00  
" 282 weeks 141 50 " 280 years 2810 00  
" 283 weeks 142 00 " 281 years 2820 00  
" 284 weeks 142 50 " 282 years 2830 00  
" 285 weeks 143 00 " 283 years 2840 00  
" 286 weeks 143 50 " 284 years 2850 00  
" 287 weeks 144 00 " 285 years 2860 00  
" 288 weeks 144 50 " 286 years 2870 00  
" 289 weeks 145 00 " 287 years 2880 00  
" 290 weeks 145 50 " 288 years 2890 00  
" 291 weeks 146 00 " 289 years 2900 00  
" 292 weeks 146 50 " 290 years 2910 00  
" 293 weeks 147 00 " 291 years 2920 00  
" 294 weeks 147 50 " 292 years 2930 00  
" 295 weeks 148 00 " 293 years 2940 00  
" 296 weeks 148 50 " 294 years 2950 00  
" 297 weeks 149 00 " 295 years 2960 00  
" 298 weeks 149 50 " 296 years 2970 00  
" 299 weeks 150 00 " 297 years 2980 00  
" 300 weeks 150 50 " 298 years 2990 00  
" 301 weeks 151 00 " 299 years 3000 00  
" 302 weeks 151 50 " 300 years 3010 00  
" 303 weeks 152 00 " 301 years 3020 00  
" 304 weeks 152 50 " 302 years 3030 00  
" 305 weeks 153 00 " 303 years 3040 00  
" 306 weeks 153 50 " 304 years 3050 00  
" 307 weeks 154 00 " 305 years 3060 00  
" 308 weeks 154 50 " 306 years 3070 00  
" 309 weeks 155 00 " 307 years 3080 00  
" 310 weeks 155 50 " 308 years 3090 00  
" 311 weeks 156 00 " 309 years 3100 00  
" 312 weeks 156 50 " 310 years 3110 00  
" 313 weeks 157 00 " 311 years 3120 00  
" 314 weeks 157 50 " 312 years 3130 00  
" 315 weeks 158 00 " 313 years 3140 00  
" 316 weeks 158 50 " 314 years 3150 00  
" 317 weeks 159 00 " 315 years 3160 00  
" 318 weeks 159 50 " 316 years 3170 00  
" 319 weeks 160 00 " 317 years 3180 00  
" 320 weeks 160 50 " 318 years 3190 00  
" 321 weeks 161 00 " 319 years 3200 00  
" 322 weeks 161 50 " 320 years 3210 00  
" 323 weeks 162 00 " 321 years 3220 00  
" 324 weeks 162 50 " 322 years 3230 00  
" 325 weeks 163 00 " 323 years 3240 00  
" 326 weeks 163 50 " 324 years 3250 00  
" 327 weeks 164 00 " 325 years 3260 00  
" 328 weeks 164 50 " 326 years 3270 00  
" 329 weeks 165 00 " 327 years 3280 00  
" 330 weeks 165 50 " 328 years 3290 00  
" 331 weeks 166 00 " 329 years 3300 00  
" 332 weeks 166 50 " 330 years 3310 00  
" 333 weeks 167 00 " 331 years 3320 00  
" 334 weeks 167 50 " 332 years 3330 00  
" 335 weeks 168 00 " 333 years 3340 00  
" 336 weeks 168 50 " 334 years 3350 00  
" 337 weeks 169 00 " 335 years 3360 00  
" 338 weeks 169 50 " 336 years 3370 00  
" 339 weeks 170 00 " 337 years 3380 00  
" 340 weeks 170 50 " 338 years 3390 00  
" 341 weeks 171 00 " 339 years 3400 00  
" 342 weeks 171 50 " 340 years 3410 00  
" 343 weeks 172 00 " 341 years 3420 00  
" 344 weeks 172 50 " 342 years 3430 00  
" 345 weeks 173 00 " 343 years 3440 00  
" 346 weeks 173 50 " 344 years 3450 00  
" 347 weeks 174 00 " 345 years 3460 00  
" 348 weeks 174 50 " 346 years 3470 00  
" 349 weeks 175 00 " 347 years 3480 00  
" 350 weeks 175 50 " 348 years 3490 00  
" 351 weeks 176 00 " 349 years 3500 00  
" 352 weeks 176 50 " 350 years 3510 00  
" 353 weeks 177 00 " 351 years 3520 00  
" 354 weeks 177 50 " 352 years 3530 00  
" 355 weeks 178 00 " 353 years 3540 00  
" 356 weeks 178 50 " 354 years 3550 00  
" 357 weeks 179 00 " 355 years 3560 00  
" 358 weeks 179 50 " 356 years 3570 00  
" 359 weeks 180 00 " 357 years 3580 00  
" 360 weeks 180 50 " 358 years 3590 00  
" 361 weeks 181 00 " 359 years 3600 00  
" 362 weeks 181 50 " 360 years 3610 00  
" 363 weeks 182 00 " 361 years 3620 00  
" 364 weeks 182 50 " 362 years 3630 00  
" 365 weeks 183 00 " 363 years 3640 00  
" 366 weeks 183 50 " 364 years 3650 00  
" 367 weeks 184 00 " 365 years 3660 00  
" 368 weeks 184 50 " 366 years 3670 00  
" 369 weeks 185 00 " 367 years 3680 00  
" 370 weeks 185 50 " 368 years 3690 00  
" 371 weeks 186 00 " 369 years 3700 00  
" 372 weeks 186 50 " 370 years 3710 00  
" 373 weeks 187 00 " 371 years 3720 00  
" 374 weeks 187 50 " 372 years 3730 00  
" 375 weeks 188 00 " 373 years 3740 00  
" 376 weeks 188 50 " 374 years 3750 00  
" 377 weeks 189 00 " 375 years 3760 00  
" 378 weeks 189 50 " 376 years 3770 00  
" 379 weeks 190 00 " 377 years 3780 00  
" 380 weeks 190 50 " 378 years 3790 00  
" 381 weeks 191 00 " 379 years 3800 00  
" 382 weeks 191 50 " 380 years 3810 00  
" 383 weeks 192 00 " 381 years 3820 00  
" 384 weeks 192 50 " 382 years 3830 00  
" 385 weeks 193 00 " 383 years 3840 00  
" 386 weeks 193 50 " 384 years 3850 00  
" 387 weeks 194 00 " 385 years 3860 00  
" 388 weeks 194 50 " 386 years 3870 00  
" 389 weeks 195 00 " 387 years 3880 00  
" 390 weeks 195 50 " 388 years 3890 00  
" 391 weeks 196 00 " 389 years 3900 00  
" 392 weeks 196 50 " 390 years 3910 00  
" 393 weeks 197 00 " 391 years 3920 00  
" 394 weeks 197 50 " 392 years 3930 00  
" 395 weeks 198 00 " 393 years 3940 00  
" 396 weeks 198 50 " 394 years 3950 00  
" 397 weeks 199 00 " 395 years 3960 00  
" 398 weeks 199 50 " 396 years 3970 00  
" 399 weeks 200 00 " 397 years 3980 00  
" 400 weeks 200 50 " 398 years







**\$2 00 PER YEAR.**

era, New York.



## THE CONSERVER.

IRVING TODD & BROS.,  
Proprietors.  
IRVING TODD. Wm. R. TODD.

Office Over the Bank of Hastings,  
Exchange Block, Second Street.

**National Nicknames.**  
The following are the nicknames of the different states, which we find in an exchange. The origin of many of them would be an interesting study for the curious in such matters:

Albany, Foxes; New Hampshire, Granite Boys; Vermont, Green Mountain Boys; Massachusetts, Bay State; Rhode Island, Gunflints; Connecticut, Wooden Nutmegs; New York, Knickerbockers; New Jersey, Clam Kneekers; Pennsylvania, Leather Heads; Delaware, Blue Hen's Chickens; Maryland, Clam Thumpers; Virginia, Beavers; North Carolina, Tar Boilers; South Carolina, Wensels; Georgia, Buzzards; Louisiana, Pelicans; Alabama, Lizards; Kentucky, Cornmeckers; Ohio, Buckeyes; Michigan, Wolverines; Indiana, Hoosiers; Illinois, Suckers; Missouri, Pukes; Arkansas, Flood-pickers; Mississippi, Tadpoles; Florida, Fly-up the Creeks; Wisconsin, Badgers; Iowa, Hawkeyes; California, Gold Hunters; Oregon, Hard Cases; Nevada, Sage Hens; Kansas, Jayhawkers; Minnesota, Gophers; Texas, Boef Heads; Nebraska, Bug Eaters.

A Philadelphia paper tells a story of a remarkable old man in Northumberland County, Pa., who is about one hundred and eighty years of age, and strong and active that he will walk five miles to town and back again in half a day without apparent fatigue. He has in his house twenty-four clocks, all going, one a little faster than the other, so that there is almost a continual clock-striking. He refuses to sell one of them, and says they are his only company at night. He was born in Germany, and when a boy came to Pennsylvania, having sold himself for his passage to servitude for seven years. He is now a man of wealth.

The number of battles fought during the American war was two hundred and fifty-two. Of these the soil of Virginia drank the blood of eighty-nine. Tennessee witnessed thirty-seven, Missouri, thirty-five, Georgia twelve, South Carolina ten, North Carolina eleven, Alabama seven, Florida five, Kentucky fourteen, the Indian Territory and New Mexico one each. Once the wave of war rolled in to the northern states, and broke in the great battle of Gettysburg. Of the battles enumerated sixteen were naval engagements.

To-day Gen. Spinner, United States treasurer, received a contribution from a beggar, amounting to one cent, which he tendered as his contribution towards canceling the national debt. The donation has been accepted and transferred to the treasury, passing through the same channels and forms as would a more magnificent sum. The action of this mendicant is in commendable contrast to the example set by many wealthy individuals whose contributions for this object, in the bulk, do not loom up extensively.—Philadelphia Press, 19th.

Gen. Sigel, the editor of *The Baltimore Wecker*, protests strongly against the fact that the four millions of American citizens of German birth, who contribute so much to the political and material prosperity of the United States, are without a representative of their own nationality in either house of Congress, with the single exception of the Hon. Mr. Strouse, of Pennsylvania, who is looked upon by his countrymen as by no means a creditable representative.

In five years, sixteen hundred and fourteen couples have been married in Athens County, O.; whereas *The Cincinnati Gazette* remarks:—"They can afford to marry in that county. The people are honest, industrious, frugal, and have no 'codfish' natives to support. The young wife hesitates not to move directly into a cabin, do her own work, and help her husband to save means for a better habitation, a wet day, and old age."

It is stated that Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, has made application to the supreme court of the United States to set aside the decree of divorce granted to his wife by a New York court, on the ground that their marriage occurred in Great Britain, and therefore could not be abrogated by any court of law in the United States. There is a rumor that Forrest is soon to lead to the altar a belle of the South, young, rich, beautiful, and talented.

The Dutch ambassador at Washington has made a piteous appeal for an increase of pay on the ground of the increase in the cost of living in this country, stating that he is so hard up he is obliged to give up his establishment and take lodgings over a barber's shop, but the government of the Netherlands have refused his reasonable request.

In regard to the motto for the coin of the nation, "In God we trust," it is expected that the issue for the coming year 1906 will be so embellished, and thus present to the world at large an unequivocal recognition of the sovereignty of God and the nation's trust in Him.

A chemist of Hamburg reports that he has discovered traces of copper, and in some cases lead, in the remains of animals. He has found copper and lead in human flesh, and copper in the intestines of beasts of prey, in beef, in poultry, in hen's eggs, in fish, insects, spiders, and apes.

## Good-For-Nothing Joe.

It was near the close of a sultry day in August, and Farmer Hopkins paused by the old wooden pump, and, after taking a long draught from the tin dipper that hung by his side, proceeded to bathe his head, face, and neck in the cool water, with a keenness of enjoyment that was refreshing to witness.

Ascending the steps of the stoop, he encountered a sharp-featured woman, with her sleeves rolled up and a broom in her hand.

"Where's that good-for-nothing Joe?" she enquired.

"I do not know," replied the farmer, walking across the room to where the crash towel was suspended from the roller, his deliberate tone and manner contrasting strongly with his wife's sharp voice and movements. "I sent him from the field more'n two hours ago. I thought you said at dinner time, that you wanted him."

"Yes; and I may keep on waiting for all that I see! Baking day, and nothing but green wood for the oven! And that boy, nobody knows where. I thought I heard some one hammering up in the garret. I suppose he's there, tinkering away at some foolish contrivance or other."

Mrs. Hopkins left the room, but soon returned, bearing in her hands a nondescript combination of wheels and cranks, which, in spite of the fearful remonstrances of the lad that followed close behind, she thrust into the stove.

"There!" she exclaimed, surveying him with a wrathful look; "now see if you can turn your attention to something useful. Take that nail and bring some water."

The boy sullenly obeyed.

"There's where he's been the whole afternoon, I suppose," said Mrs. Hopkins, addressing her husband. "It's a sin and a shame, father, for you to allow him to waste his time so; he don't earn the salt in his porridge."

"Well, well, wife, what's the use of fretting? I don't think the lad's so bright as some; but he means well."

Joe was just coming in, with the water, as his father said this, and the kindly meant words wounded his sensitive heart more than his mother's sharp reproaches. Setting the pail down, he went out and seated himself upon the steps.

"I believe both father and mother think I'm half a fool," he muttered; "and I believe I shall be if I stay here much longer. I have a good mind to run away."

Joe was a sly, awkward, overgrown youth, about fifteen, but whose broad forehead and bright intelligent eyes certainly did not confirm his father's assertion. He was the youngest of five boys. It had been the wish of Mr. Hopkins that one of the four oldest should remain at home, and assist him in cultivating the farm, and as they reached their majority, he offered each, in his turn, liberal inducements to do so. But, to his surprise and disappointment, Henry, Sam, Peter and John, all preferred to leave the paternal roof and go out into the world to make homes for themselves.

As, one by one, they went away, Mrs. Hopkins expressed, in measured terms, her indignation at their unfeeling desertion, and never once mistaking that it was partly the result of her own sharp tongue and uncomfortable temper; for, though she loved her children after a fashion of her own, she had, like a good many other people, a rather strange way of showing it.

Joe being now the only one that was left in the old homestead, was duly impressed that he would fall to his lot to stay at home, and take care of "the old folks," and many of his youthful companions envied him the prospective ownership of the "Hopkins farm," which was considered one of the best in the country. But Joe disliked farming, and viewed his future prospects with anything but satisfaction. Mr. Hopkins was a man very set in his ways and opinion, and looked frowningly upon every innovation on "the way things were done when he was a boy," so when Joe suggested some improvement, or some way by which labor could be shortened and made easier, he would shake his head, saying: "No good ever came of these new fangled inventions, and for his part, he was content to be no wiser than his fathers before him."

These restrictions were very irksome to a boy of Joe's peculiar bent of mind, and the result was that he took no interest in his work, calling down upon his head every time a man of his father's generation came to him, and he was termed "shiftless," who often told him "that he broke more tools, and done more mischief generally, than all he did come to."

This was owing neither to indolence or badness of heart, but to the fact that his mind took a far different direction than the path in which his feet were forced to tread. When a boy at school, the tops, kites, and wind-mills he manufactured were the admiration of all his juvenile acquaintances, and as he grew older, the various experiments into which his restless mind impelled him severely taxed the patience of both father and mother, who considered them as not only a foolish waste of time, but as a sure proof of his want of mental capacity, and as for poor Joe, he had been told so often "that he knew nothing and was good for nothing," that he began at last to believe it himself.

Mr. Hopkins's other sons were noted for their energy and business tact, and though they rarely visited home, accounts from time to time reached him of their success in the several paths they had chosen. Mrs. Hopkins, who had a large share of family pride, often commented upon their "uncommon smartness," commencing with the oldest; but when she came to Joe, there was the invariable groan and shake of the head; "he was," as she often took occasion to tell him, "good-for-nothing, but to sit in the chimney corner, and keep the shovel from eating up the tongs."

One morning after breakfast, a day or two after the incident narrated above, Mr. Hopkins said to his son: "Joe, I want you to go to the south side of stony pasture and keep the cattle from getting into the corn. I'm going to have part of the fence taken down to let the teams pass through. You know enough to do that, don't you?"

Joe nodded and did as he was bid; for, to do him justice, he was a docile, well disposed lad, whose frequent fits of sullenness were occasioned more by the unwise treatment he received than by his natural disposition.

Two hours later, Mr. Hopkins, happening that way, found the cattle tramping down the corn, and Joe stretched at half-length under a tree, watching the men at work in the adjoining field, his mind absorbed in trying to solve the problem that often haunted him, whether there was not some way by which one of the half-dozen bright sickles glancing in the sun could be made to do the work of all.

At the sight of this Mr. Hopkins's temper rose.

"You lazy, good-for-nothing fellow!" he exclaimed, bringing the switch he held in his hand down over the shoulders of the astonished though acreable, much more energetic than he, and exclaiming: "what do you mean by such conduct? You'll come to the gallows yet!"

As soon as Joe could collect his scattered senses, he sprang to his feet, and, snatching the stick from his father's hand, he snapped it in two and threw it upon the ground; then, turning his eyes upon him with a resolute, indignant look, that his father had never seen there before, he wheeled round and walked swiftly away.

Though nothing could have induced him to acknowledge it, Mr. Hopkins felt half ashamed of his intemperate conduct as he watched Joe's retreating form, which was increased when he found, upon examination, that the cattle had not had time to do a great deal of mischief.

At dinner-time Joe did not make his appearance; but he was apt to be dilatory, so no inquiries were made in regard to him. But just as her husband was returning to work, Mrs. Hopkins called to him from the window, saying:

"You tell Joe that if he wants any dinner to come right in and get it. I'm not going to keep the table waiting for him all day!"

Feeling a little uneasy, Mr. Hopkins made some inquiries among the farm hands, but none of them had seen Joe since morning.

Night came and Joe was still missing. At a hint from her husband, Mr. Hopkins examined his room. Finding most of his clothing gone, he soon arrived at a correct solution of the mystery, and concluded that he was among the missing also.

Mr. Hopkins looked grave and thoughtful at this announcement, but his wife smiled grimly as she remarked: "that she guessed he'd be sick of his experiment before the week was out, and be glad to get back again."

But this prophecy failed of its accomplishment. Weeks and months passed and nothing was seen of Joe, neither was there anything known in regard to his whereabouts.

About five years after, as a citizen of the place, and as a member of a machine shop, in Albany, he was accosted by an intelligent-looking young man, who, on learning where he was from, asked him a number of questions in regard to the inhabitants, especially the Hopkins family. When this reached Mr. Hopkins's ears, who well remembered how urgent Joe was to be apprenticed to that business, he had his suspicions as to who the young man was; but, being firmly convinced that nothing good would ever come of Joe, he kept them to himself.

It was a clear, beautiful evening in the early fall, and Mr. Hopkins stood beneath the tree that overshadowed his door, and looked sadly around. Ten years had elapsed since he first saw him, but it is not the hand of Time alone that has wrought such a change in that then erect and vigorous form. In an evil hour he had been beguiled into the weakness of signing papers for a neighbor; the result of which was that the old homestead, which had sheltered his father's old age, and which he had hoped would shelter his, had passed into the hands of strangers.

It is true, matters were not so bad as they might have been; the two oldest sons had both written to their father and mother, offering them a home. But it was hard for the old man to leave the place, and he was loath to do so. He had traveled some distance, but his eye was bright, and his step firm and elastic.

He paused as he reached the spot where the old man stood, and, uncovering his head, inclined it with a smile of recognition, which the old gentleman returned by a puzzled stare. Then, as though moved by an irresistible impulse, he stretched out his hand, saying:

"Don't you know your runaway boy, father? Good-for-nothing Joe, as everybody called him; and I dare say he'd earned it."

"Faint possible!" stammered the old man, looking into the dark bearded face that was a head and shoulders above his own. "Dear me! why, how you have grown!"

"I think I have, a trifle," was the son's laughing rejoinder, as he led rather than followed his father up the old, familiar path to the kitchen.

The kitchen door was ajar, and, looking in, he saw his mother in her usual breadth.

She had her knitting-work, but evidently from mere force of habit, for the hands, generally so busy and tireless, were folded listlessly in her lap. The sight of that sad, thoughtful face, so different from his former aspect, touched the heart of the long absent son, and pushing open the door, he walked in, as though he had been gone but few hours, and throwing his arms around the neck of the astonished old lady, gave her a hearty kiss.

It was some minutes before Mrs. Hopkins could believe that the strong man beside her was the boy of ten years ago.

"You know, mother," he remarked with a roguish smile, "you used to tell me that a bad penny always returned, and here I am, a living illustration of the truth."

Misfortune had softened the high spirit of other days.

"You are welcome, my son," she replied. "It is well you come to-night, for to-morrow we shall have no home to offer you."

Joe did not appear to be at all surprised at this announcement, though his voice had a graver tone, and turning abruptly to his father, said:

"In whose hands is the old homestead now, father?"

"I don't know. Lawyer White didn't tell me his name, or if he did, I've forgotten it. He's the man who invented the reaping machine there's so much said about it. He's made a good deal of money by it, they say."

A faint smile came to the lips of his son, as Mr. Hopkins uttered the above words, than he said:

"I'm going down to the village to see about it. Shall be back in the morning bright and early. Keep up a good heart until then, father."

And without waiting to hear any remonstrance, whatever, he strode away as suddenly as he came.

Late in the evening, a boy came to the door with a package for Mr. Hopkins. On examination it was found to contain two legal documents, together with the following letter:

DEAR FATHER—You will learn by the enclosed papers the purchaser of the old homestead. Accidentally learning that it was to be sold, I wrote to Sybil White to secure it for me, if possible, which was happily accomplished. I hereby make over to you all right and title to the same, which please accept as a token of filial regard from

JOSEPH HOPKINS.

There remains but little more to be told. During the last few years Joseph Hopkins had added not a little to his country's wealth by his mechanical genius, and has taken a much higher stand than any of his brothers, both as to character and position.

His father and mother are still living at the old homestead, in ease and comfort; very proud of the son, who stepped forward so opportunely to their relief; and "good-for-nothing Joe," but now Joseph Hopkins, Esquire. The old lady especially is very fond of expressing her admiration of his achievements, often relating anecdotes of his wonderful ingenuity when a boy, invariably by declaring "that she always knew that there was something more'n common about that boy—a happy oblivion as to her former opinions of him that no one has the heart to disturb."—Mary Grace Hopkins.

**Wooden Tooltips.**  
Perhaps in all the arts there is no other machine that multiplies the product of labor to a greater extent than the simple little machine recently invented for making wooden tooltips, and splints for lighting lamps, for baskets, and for some forty other purposes. A block of wood is placed in the machine and the splint pour out in a constant stream, or extruded, like the pouring of corn from a half-bushel.

This machine is as simple as it is efficient, it being nothing more than an ordinary lathe for turning wood, with a little addition. The trunk of a whitewood tree is sawed into blocks of lengths equal to the length of the tooltips or splints, and is centered in the lathe. The turning tool is a long stiff chisel, extending the whole length of the block or more, set vertically with its edge on a level with the centres, and fitted to slide back and forth horizontally, and to be fed forward by a worm, which is turned by the machine. Upon the opposite side of the block is a roller of the same length as the block, with a series of blades secured to its surface, the space between the blades being equal to the width of the splints. For lamplighters the blades are set parallel to each other, but for tooltips they are set at a small angle, so as to cut the picks off the proper taper; the narrow edges alternating with the broad, and thus using up all the wood.

The block is first turned smooth off by the straight blade, and then the cutter with the radial blades is brought forward against the opposite side, and thrown into gear, when it feeds forward as the wood is cut away. The radial blades cut shallow gashes into the block to a depth just equal to the thickness of the splints, and then as the block revolves the splints are shaved off by a straight chisel. One machine will make 20,000 splints a minute.

Parents should understand that when they spend money judiciously to improve and adorn the house and grounds, they are in effect paying their children a premium to stay at home as much as possible to enjoy it; but that when they spend money unnecessarily in fine clothing and jewelry for their children they are paying them a premium to spend their time away from home—that is, in those places where they can attract the most attention and make the most display.

Frauhof, in his optical experiments, made a machine by which he could draw 32,900 lines in an inch breadth.

## Twelve Dreams of Little Frenz—December Dream.

The pure white snow covered the earth. The streams and lakes were bound with their icy chains. For days the gayest of parties might have been seen gliding over these same lakes. For days the sleigh-bells had jingled the merry musical chiming.

It was the day before Christmas! Little Frenz fairly danced with excitement. What lots of things he should get!

And thinking of them he fell asleep. The first person that he saw in Dream-land was his friend, the odd, little old man, who came prancing up with marvelous span—Dash and Leda; and this time even of them had a string of tiny bells around his neck, that tinkled, tinkled the sweetest of fairy music. And the pink shell-like carriage was crowded jam full, and piled up with toys, books, and all sorts of mysterious bundles and packages, and away up on the top of all, was seated the odd, little old man. How his eyes sparkled! How Dash and Leda pranced and jingled their bells, and they breathed dainty bits of frost crystals from their nostrils.

The odd, little old man drew rein at Frenz's window.

"Hurry, Frenz! Hurry!" he cried. "Hurry, if you wish to go with me, for I've a long ways to go! Hurry! Hurry!"

And Frenz did hurry—and he clambered up, way on the top of the pile, by the side of his friend. Indeed, he wouldn't have lost his ride for a good deal.

Off they flew!—jingle—jingle—jingle! When! what a breeze they raised! Now they were on the roof of a house—now they stop by a great chimney.

The odd, little old man seized up a package, threw a string of toys over his shoulder and with a bound he disappeared over the top of the chimney, and was down out of sight. A moment more and he was back, and they were off again. The next house they came to was passed right by, and the next. Then they stopped at the fourth one, and so on, stopping at some, passing by others.

Frenz now knew that the odd, little old man was really the Santa Claus that he had heard so much about, the one that had brought him so many presents at different times.

He wondered why it was he passed by so many chimneys without stopping; indeed, some of them he drove by as fast as possible.

So he asked the odd, little old man about it.

"O!" he replied, "It is the good children that get the presents! Those who say naughty words, those who are cross, and worst of all, those who disobey their parents; these get no presents. The naughty boys and girls I drive by as quick as possible! I have a look in which I keep a list of all the good deeds and all the bad ones of every child for the whole year. So I know just what to do when Christmas drive comes round! 'Whoa, Dash! Easy, Leda!' Here he took on a monstrous load, and disappeared, as usual, down into the great, wide mouth of the sooty chimney.

Frenz, wondering who it could be that was getting such a lot, dove down after him, when lo! he found himself in his own house—in the parlor! And the Christmas tree in the corner was covered full of the presents of Santa Claus, but the odd, little old man himself was gone. So Frenz thought that he would go up to bed, as he felt tired after his long ride.

And strange to say! when he woke up in the morning, he really found himself in his own bed as usual.

And the presents that he really did get. Why it was marvelous.

But instead of laying out the money that his papa gave him, in candy for himself, he bought presents for poor children, thus making for himself, as you may do for yourselves, my little friends, and what is really wished for you, by your 'Cousin Genie,' a merry Christmas.

**Work a Blessing.**  
Many young men have fathers who are well off, and they have no ambition and particular prospect. They scorn a trade. A man that is too well-born for a trade, is very well-born for a gallows! Thousands of parents who, by industry, have gained a position which enables them to destroy their children, take the surest means of accomplishing their destruction, by encouraging them in idleness, and allowing them to grow up with a feeling of contempt for labor.

No child ought to be reared to feel that it is disgraceful to work at whatever manual labor best suits his talents, no matter if his father is a minister or a lawyer or a senator or the president of the United States. Many young men are looking forward upon life with the general idea that they are going to enjoy themselves. They are provided with all needed physical comforts, and they mean to be very happy. They have no trade. They slight their profession. Their whole governing principle in life is to shirk anything like work; and they expect to have enjoyment without industry. But no man in this world will be happy who violates the fundamental law of industry. You must work if you are going to be a happy man. I know you think it is hard; but if God had meant you should be a butterfly, you would have been born a moth or a miller, but a man, you must accept the conditions of your manhood. And if there is one principle that is more important at the very threshold of life than another, it is that man is born to work.

At the beginning of the history of the race, it may have been a curse that doomed man to work; but, thank God, it has been changed to a blessing now. And the baptism of work is a baptism of blessing.—H. W. Becker.

## AGRICULTURAL.

## Farm Work-Book.

On every farm there should be a work-book, supplied with tools according to the means and taste of the proprietor. Every boy or young man on a farm should be taught and encouraged in the use of tools. I have in my own experience considered the money well invested which puts into the hands of my boys a tool which they love to work with. They should be encouraged to make tools and implements of their own, as well as to do such repairs about the premises as come within their means.

We want to keep our sons at home, to create within them a love for the old farm. We want to stop their longings to get away from the quiet and honest labor of the farm, and to convince them that "all is not gold which glitters," and that "home is home," though it be no more than the lowly farm home, before they learn this by sad and hard experience. To do this let hands and hearts work together.

It has been a matter of surprise to me, as I have been looking over the buildings on different farms, that this very essential requisite—a work-book—was not more often found. Almost all farmers are mechanics enough to do nearly all the repairs needed on the premises. I have seen men, however, calling themselves farmers—who could not properly set the handle to an axe, a fence, which, by the way, requires no little skill. It is astonishing—to one who knows—how much easier and better an axe can be used when the handle is properly made and set, then when it is clumsily done. And what is true of this important implement holds good with every other tool used about the farm.

With a work-book well supplied with tools, and they need not be numerous or expensive—many a stormy day could be profitably spent which otherwise would be a little better than wasted. No man can afford to waste time.

Let your tools be good ones and always kept in the most perfect order. I will name a few which are essential. A set of bench planes; a hammer; three saws, a cutting off, a splitter, and a fine back one; two sets of chisels, hand and mortising, though one set can be made to answer most purposes; a set of augers; a bit-stock and its accompanying "tools," a steel square and a rule; a vise; a grindstone; mallet; gimlet, etc.; with a few small articles which will suggest themselves to any man or boy who loves to work. With these you have all that is wanted to save you the interest on several hundred dollars every year; and this saving be made at times when nothing else would be done to any such profit.

At the present day almost every article needed for the repairs of buildings or carriages can be bought "ready made," needing only a little fitting, it may be, to make the job perfect; at least, as good as the carpenter or blacksmith would have made it for you.

Poor Richard says—"a penny saved is a penny earned." It is that, and more too. You have not only saved the fee by doing the job yourself, but time, which is money, in carrying the article to be repaired to the mechanic, or getting him to come to you, and perhaps when you get there he cannot attend to you.

Brothers, have you the work room and tools? If not, do you not think it would be good economy to have them forthwith? I speak as unto wise men.—N. Q. T. in New England Farmer.

Those who have young plantations of trees should remember, if it has not been done already, that no time is to be lost in securing trees against the depredations of mice. During some winters mice are very troublesome, and do great damage in gnawing trees. In the hurry of fall work and preparing for cold weather, farmers often neglect taking proper precautions with regard to young trees, until a deep snow has fallen, and then it is too late. Generally, banking the trees, or raising a mound of earth about the base, will serve as a protection. Where grounds are woody and filled with grass, it is well to remove all this material from about the tree and bank with pure earth. We have seen trees girdled by mice where earth, mixed with grass and weeds, had been thrown up without much care. The mice, in searching for food, worked through the earth in places containing the weeds and grass, and barked the trees. One of the easiest modes of protecting trees from mice is to take a couple of tile and inclose the tree, tying the two together with a bit of wire. If one pair of tile is not deemed of sufficient height, a second pair may be added. They serve a first rate purpose.

Now is the time to fatten the hogs to kill this fall. See that they may have a good warm and dry nest. Many farmers are in the habit of boiling pumpkins and mixing them with meal. This makes a very good feed, as it combines the growing and fattening properties. One of the best hogs we ever fattened was in this way, but an important precaution was used in taking out the seeds from the pumpkins before cooking. The seeds are powerfully diuretic and prevent the animal from fattening. Let their food be comparatively dry. Mix a little salt with their food, and let them, if convenient, have a little charcoal. Above all things do not teach them how to squeal.—Maine Farmer.

It is good policy to feed a little grain daily with the hay to all stock. At present prices it is as cheap, and to the farmer is both a gain in the condition of his animals, as well as in the quality of the manure made therefrom. Sprinkling the hay with a little salt water, once or twice a week, oftentimes causes the animals to eat it more readily.

**AGRICULTURAL.**

**GROCERIES.**

**YANZ & BRONSON,**  
(Successors to Samuel Rogers.)  
DEALERS IN  
**GROCERIES**  
Provisions.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
Corner of Vermillion and Second Streets,  
HASTINGS, MINN.

have just received a large and well selected stock of Choice Family Groceries, which consists in part of

**SUGARS:**  
Crushed, Powdered, Granulated, Coffee, A & B, Muscovado, Port Rico, Sonora.

**TEAS:**  
Green and Black, Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Camellia, Japan, Oolong, etc.

**COFFEE:**  
JAVA AND RIO, GROUND AND UNGROUND,  
**SYRUPS:**  
SUGAR-LOAF, EX. AMBER, GOLDEN, REARY HONEY, MOLASSES, ETC.

**RICE, HOMINY,**  
Hecker's Farina, Sago, Pearl, Barley, Vermacelli, Hops, Macaroni, Chickory, etc.

**DRIED FRUITS,**  
DRIED APPLES, PEACHES, EGG-FRUMS, BLACK-BERRIES, ETC.  
Fresh Citrus, Currants & Dates, Malaga, Raisins, Layer, New Crop.

**Nuts,**  
Almonds, Filberts, Brazil, Hickory, Peanuts, etc.

**CHOICE CANDIES, CONFECTIONERY,**  
Flavoring Extracts, Wine, Picnic, Butter, and Soda Crackers.

**PICKLES, SARDINES,**  
Lobsters, Cove Oysters, Cheese, Mustard, Catsup, London Club.

**Worcestershire and Pepper Sauces,**  
**STARCH:**  
Silver Gloss, Corn, Pearl, and Common.

**SPICES,**  
(ground and unground.)  
PEPPER, ALLSPICE, CASSIA, GINGER, NUTMEG, Cardamom, Cloves, and other Spices, Star and Tallow Candles.

**DAIRY AND FINE SALT.**  
MACKEREL, CODFISH, HERRING, WHITE FISH,  
by the bin, half bin, and kilo.

**SALERATUS,**  
Babbitt's Best, Babbitt's Pure, Healthy, Gold Dollar.

Wooden and Crockery Ware of every description.  
**ROPE OF ALL SIZES.**  
**OILS,**  
KEROSENE, EXTRA MACHINE,



DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.  
NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

G. S. Browning & Co.

Having taken a partner and largely increased the stock have on hand a full, choice, and complete assortment of

GROCERIES  
AND PROVISIONS!  
CROCKERY  
AND GLASS WARE!

Fresh and Dried Fruits!

Etc., Etc., Etc.

G. S. Browning & Co.

Hastings, Oct. 24, 1865.

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

Daniel E. Eyre,

Dealer in

DRY GOODS,  
BOOTS AND SHOES,  
CROCKERY,  
WOODEN WARE,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,  
Tobacco and Cigars,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

These goods were purchased expressly for this market, and at figures that defy competition. Every thing sold at but one price, and for cash only. Thankful for past patronage, will endeavor to merit a continuance. At the old stand, corner of Ramsey and Second Streets. Call in.

Hastings, Oct. 24, 1865.

THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER!

Draper & Ballard,

Hastings, Minn.,

have received the largest and best selected stock of

Staple and Fancy  
Groceries, Crockery and Glass-  
ware, Clothing, Boots, Shoes,  
Hats, Caps, Liquors, Bitters,  
Wines and Champagnes

ever offered to the trade in this part of Minnesota. They want to see you at their store. No trouble to show goods.

To the wholesale trade we can offer as good a stock of goods and as good prices as any house in Minnesota.

To the retail trade we can offer as good a stock of goods and as good prices as any house in Minnesota.

We want to deal fairly and squarely, and will do so. We will not be undersold.

DRAPER & BALLARD.

MOORHOUSE & MORRIS,

Dealers in

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

Hastings, Minn.

Staple groceries, confectionery, wood-  
en ware, butter, eggs, fresh vegetables,  
etc., etc., constantly on hand. Agents  
for Dundas Flour.

Store on Second Street, next to post-  
office. Goods conveyed to all parts of the  
city free of charge.

Hastings, May 30, 1865.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

J. M. BOHRER, R. MORRISON, C. F. REEVES.

BOHRER, MORRISON, & REEVES,

Successors to Cooley, Carver & Co.,

Wholesale Grocers

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 JACKSON STREET,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

34-1f

P. VAN AUKEN, B. H. LANGLEY,

VAN AUKEN & LANGLEY,

STORAGE,

Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

Dealers in Produce, and Agents for

Threshing Machines and Reapers

Railroad and Steamboat Ticket Agents.

Hastings, May 20, 1864.

6-1f

THE CONSERVATOR.

Published every Tuesday Morning at  
HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

Terms.

Single copy one year \$2.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

Three months 1.00

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.

M. M. HUGH,

Dealer in

HARDWARE,

TINWARE,

STOVES, ETC.,

Corner of Second and Vermillion Streets,

Hastings, Minnesota,

has on hand and is constantly receiving a

general assortment and a full supply of

Iron,

Nails,

Tinware,

Glass,

Sash,

And

Putty,

Also the best stock of

CUTLERY

ever before exhibited in this market.

These goods have been bought expressly

for this trade, and will be sold on the most

reasonable terms for cash.

I am also agent for, and have on hand,

he celebrated

STEWART COOKING STOVE,

known to be the best cooking stove manu-

factured.

Hastings, May 14, 1865.

5-1f

HARDWARE. HARDWARE.

H. H. PRINGLE,

Dealer in

HARDWARE,

TINWARE,

STOVES,

CUTLERY,

Etc., Etc.

Hastings, Nov. 13th, 1865.

31-1f

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

CITY DRUG STORE.

J. E. FINCH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRUGS,

MEDICINES, and

CHEMICALS,

Paints,

Oils,

Varnishes,

Window Glass,

Glassware,

Kerosene Lamps and Fixtures,

Alecho

Pure Wines

and Liquors,

Trusses

Perfumery,

Fancy Articles,

And, in fact, every thing that can be

found in a first-class drugstore.

Agent for all the popular patent medi-

cines. Physicians' prescriptions carefully

warranted genuine, and of the best

quality.

J. E. Finch.

Hastings, March 22d, 5.

60-1f

H. BUTTUFF,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE,

SASH,

DOORS, BLINDS, ETC., ETC.

Painting, Matching,

Saving, Turning,

done to order. Coffins of all kinds and

ices always on hand. Sole agents for

The Metallic Dural Case.

Sale room and manufacturing corner of

Second and Eddy Streets, west of Rogers'

store.

Hastings, Sept. 4, 1865.

22-1f

ENNIS & ROBINSON,

Land Agents,

and dealers in real estate. Will buy and

sell lands, pay taxes, etc., in Minnesota,

MISCELLANEOUS.

MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!

J. R. WARNER,

REPAIRER OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Pianos, Melodions, and Organs tuned

and repaired in order. Old pianos over-

hauled throughout—action neatly regulat-

ed, and in most cases made to sound as

when the instruments were new.

Violins, Violoncellos, Double-

Basses, and

instrument of the ancient and far

celebrated Italian masters, truly imitated,

and also re-established. Ill-conditioned

instruments, bad and creaky sounds, are

changed into better and stronger ones.

Lessons given on the Violin, Guitar, and

other instruments. The best of music

furnished for private parties and balls.

All orders left at W. P. Stanley's Book

Store or at his residence will be promptly

attended to.

Hastings, Oct. 24, 1865.

29-3m.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND

AMBROTYPES!

The undersigned has established him-

self in the rooms over Thorne, Morrish,

and Co.'s store where he is prepared to take

all kinds of Pictures in the best of style

and at low rates. Call and examine spec-

imens.

E. A. BEACH, Photographer Artist.

Hastings, Jan. 9, 1866.

30-1f

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF HASTINGS

is now fully organized for the transac-

tion of a general banking business with a

capital of \$100,000. The bank will re-

ceive Deposits, buy and sell Exchange,

United States and State Bonds and Secu-

rities, Coupons, Gold, etc., etc.

Officers:

S. G. Renick, President.

Stephen Gardner, Vice President.

L. S. Follett, Cashier.

S. G. Renick, L. S. Follett,



